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Northern Rhodesia

1946



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON NORTHERN RHODESIA

FOR THE YEAR

1946

Contents

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION: The War Years, 1939-45	3
PART I: Review of 1946	12
PART II: CHAPTER I Population	15
CHAPTER II Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	16
CHAPTER III Public Finance and Taxation	18
CHAPTER IV Currency and Banking	25
CHAPTER V Commerce	26
CHAPTER VI Production	26
CHAPTER VII Social Services	30
CHAPTER VIII Legislation	36
CHAPTER IX Justice	37
CHAPTER X Public Utilities	41
CHAPTER XI Communications	42
CHAPTER XII General	44
PART III: CHAPTER I Geography and Climate	48
CHAPTER II History	50
CHAPTER III Administration	52
CHAPTER IV Weights and Measures	54
CHAPTER V Newspapers and Periodicals	55
Bibliography	56
Map	<i>at end</i>

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INTRODUCTION

The War Years 1939-45

SEVEN years of war have intervened between the publication of the last Northern Rhodesia Colonial Report for 1938, and the issue of this 1946 edition. Without some bridging of that gap, no understanding of the continuity of progress in the Protectorate is possible, nor any appreciation of that rather remarkable phenomenon to be observed in all British Territories which were not either overrun or severely damaged by the enemy, advancement in the arts of peace in a country wholeheartedly engaged in the science of war.

An account of Northern Rhodesia's part in the war has no place in a very brief review of the country's social and economic progress from 1939 to 1945. Yet it cannot be avoided entirely, since the circumstances of war have been responsible for retarding that progress in some directions and, paradoxically, for accelerating it in others.

From an African population of less than one and a half million and a European population of some 15,000, spread over an area three times the size of the United Kingdom, the absence of eight battalions of infantry with ancillary medical and transport companies, helping to guard the Empire's lifelines from Palestine to Ceylon and fighting the Italians in Abyssinia and Somalia, and the Japanese in Burma, caused a comparatively serious drain on manpower. The absence of some 15,000 Askari and seven or eight hundred Europeans sounds little enough. But Northern Rhodesia was the Empire's greatest producer of copper and the demands of war required a considerable addition to the labour force of that industry and others. With manpower thus depleted, the Territory became engaged in an ever-increasing number of abnormal activities as the war progressed.

Northern Rhodesia formed part of the land and air lines of communication to and from the Cape to the battlefields of North and East Africa. The products of the Congo Belge and Angola were routed through the Rhodesias to the Cape and the South Atlantic sea-lane to America, avoiding Lobito Bay and lurking U-boats. A great increase in railway traffic and in maintenance and construction of roads and aerodromes resulted. Further calls on manpower (and womanpower) far beyond the normal were made by the many additions to the number of departments of Government dealing with wartime controls and security. The need to provide for some 4,000 Polish evacuees, the drive towards self-sufficiency in food production, the campaign for the collection of wild rubber and a variety of minor activities connected with the war placed a further strain on scanty labour resources. The difficulties were

accentuated by the drying up of the normal flow of machinery, tools and material.

Nevertheless, the Territory was far more fortunate than many. The destruction of war did not approach its boundaries. Its people were strained, but not with the appalling strain endured by the people of the Mother Country. Its minerals, upon which its prosperity so largely depends, had an assured and profitable market and its finances prospered. Annual Revenue rose from little over £1,500,000 in 1938 to £3,433,507 in 1945.

It is, therefore, against a backcloth representing by comparison with pre-war days, much less manpower for much more work, but with financial prosperity, that such social progress as Northern Rhodesia achieved during the war must be viewed.

Politically, the Territory advanced along the road towards self-government by the addition to Legislative Council, first of one elected member and later of four nominated unofficial members, thus creating an unofficial majority. Permanent provision was also made for three seats on Executive Council for unofficials.

An important event not only for Northern Rhodesia but also for its neighbours, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was the establishment at the end of 1944 of a permanent Central African Council with a standing secretariat. This Council was formed to promote the closest co-ordination of policy and action between the three Territories of Central Africa in all matters of common interest. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia is Chairman of the Council, the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland being *ex officio* members; in addition each Territory appoints three ordinary members. In 1945, its first year of operation, the Council with its specialist sub-committees made considerable progress in laying plans for joint action in regard to aviation, public relations, medical research, agricultural and forestry research and other services.

Considerable advances were made in the field of African administration. Eight African Regional Councils were set up in the various Provinces, as advisory bodies to facilitate consultation between the Government and the African population and to provide a ready and authoritative channel for the expression of African opinion. These Councils consist of Chiefs and Native Authority Councillors, selected at tribal gatherings, and also members elected by such bodies as Urban Advisory Councils who represent the educated and urbanised African. A blended representation of all elements of the African community is thus achieved; and the tribal elders and the more advanced members have worked together with gratifying success in debating matters of common interest.

Reforms and changes introduced in the Native Courts, Native Authority Councils and Native Treasuries which, while retaining the Native traditional form as far as possible, brought these organisations more into line with modern administrative methods. In the Native Courts for example, sanctions were imposed to make effective civil

judgments which hitherto had often been incapable of enforcement. The powers of the Native Courts in criminal cases were increased, giving greater responsibilities to the chiefs and their elders. The powers of the Native Authorities to make administrative regulations within their areas were also widened. Native Treasuries by 1939 had reached only a very rudimentary stage of development, it being frequently necessary for an Administrative officer to demonstrate to a chief and his councillors the allocation of expenditure by means of pebbles as counters. With improvement in the staff of the Native Authorities and with their greater experience came opportunities to devolve more responsibilities upon the Native Treasuries. By the allocation to these Treasuries by Government of percentages of the Native Tax collected and by the introduction of fees (e.g. for marriage licences) collected and retained by the Native Authorities themselves, the revenues of the Treasuries were increased considerably and the chiefs were able to deal more and more with matters of local development on their own initiative. Every effort has been made to strengthen the Native Authorities, particularly by adding to them members of the more progressive elements of the rural African community.

Development in Native Administration was not merely confined to the rural areas. Native Urban Courts were set up in the towns of the industrial areas, modelled upon those in the rural areas, from which the court members were largely drawn. African Urban Advisory Councils were also set up in the towns, without, it is true, the power of the Native Authorities in the tribal areas, but exercising none the less an influence upon the administration of Native affairs in these centres of European settlement.

In European local government also, considerable advances were made during the war period. Representation by Government officials upon Town Management Boards was reduced to a minimum and the township Boards and Municipalities were given greater responsibilities and the control of increased revenue.

Steady advance was made in all branches of social service despite the handicaps of war. Perhaps the most remarkable expansion was that in African Education, where the number of Government and assisted schools was doubled, the number of pupils trebled and the annual expenditure quadrupled from 1939 to 1945.

The Missions, many of which belonged to foreign societies whose home countries were overrun by the enemy, found their financial resources severely reduced or completely cut off and leant more and more upon the Government for support. Funds were made available to them, not merely for the continuance of their educational and evangelistic work, but also for its extension.

Large and modern Government schools were built in the Copperbelt centres of Kitwe, Mindolo, Luanshya and Mufulira. An Agricultural Training School was opened in the far north-western corner of the Territory at Senga Hill. At the Medical Department's headquarters, a Medical Training School was set up, and at the headquarters of the

Veterinary Department at Mazabuka a school for African Veterinary assistants was opened. The new Jeanes School for Teacher-training at Chalimbana near Lusaka was opened in 1939 and provided a special course for chiefs which played a considerable part in preparing the Native Authorities for reforms in Native Administration. The Government secondary school at Lusaka opened in 1939 and by the end of 1945 was working to the Cambridge School Certificate standard.

Measures of compulsory education were introduced at various industrial centres and in 1943 Africans were for the first time appointed to the Advisory Board on African Education. In 1945 two African teachers went to London University for higher education.

Progress in the education of African girls, always a difficult problem in view of strong tribal prejudice, was accelerated by the provision of a large Girl's School on the Copperbelt and the extension of facilities for female education at many of the larger schools of the Territory.

Improvements continued in the educational services provided for Europeans. New schools were established at Mufulira, Kitwe and Chingola and the Lusaka Girls School was opened in 1945. Evening classes were instituted on the Copperbelt; and advances were made in the provision of secondary education for Northern Rhodesia children in Southern Rhodesia, thanks to the co-operation of the latter Government.

In the field of medical services considerable development took place during the war years, despite the absence of a considerable number of experienced medical officers on military service.

New African hospitals were built at Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Kasama, and Lusaka and a number of necessary additions to European hospitals were made. A new Leper Settlement was set up at Kawambwa and extensions were made to other Leper Settlements in the Territory.

The opening of a pathological laboratory in Lusaka in 1943 was a great step forward in the investigation and treatment of tropical diseases. The incidence of sleeping sickness in the Luangwa Valley was the subject of detailed investigation by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Game and Tsetse Department, which laid the foundation for an extension of the facilities for the treatment of this disease.

The incidence of silicosis on the copper mines gave cause for some concern in 1943 and after careful investigation plans were laid for the creation of a Silicosis Bureau to deal with this problem both in its medical and in its administrative and industrial aspects.

One of the greatest problems of the Government, in view of the shortage of materials and manpower, was the provision of housing both for Africans and Europeans, the demand for which increased rapidly every year. Sudden demands for camps for Italian prisoners and Polish evacuees put an additional strain upon the Public Works Department. These emergencies, however, furnished valuable experience of building almost entirely with local materials, which subsequently helped to a large extent in solving the Territory's housing problem during these difficult years. Old railway sleepers were cut into planks, forests of

poles were cut from the bush and used as roof timbers, lime-washed hessian was used for ceilings. Many buildings had to be constructed of sun-dried bricks with thatched roofs, and even a substitute for nails was found in the production of hardwood dowels. Wooden shutters replaced window-frames and glass.

Such improvisation eased the situation as regards European and African housing, and indeed produced quite attractive suburbs at several centres; but large permanent buildings such as schools and hospitals had to be constructed under considerable difficulties and, although much was achieved, the lack of building materials and artisans proved a considerable handicap and retarded development, particularly in the industrial areas and towns along the railway line. Nevertheless, the standard of European and African housing improved considerably on the mines and in the towns, and some improvement was effected in railway housing; but a great deal still remains to be done to meet the acute housing shortage for both Europeans and Africans, and to improve the standard of housing for Africans.

African Welfare came to the fore especially in the industrial areas, after the report of the Forster Commission which followed the strike of African labour on the Copperbelt in 1940. Progress was made not only on the Copperbelt, but in other towns of the Territory and also in some of the rural areas. Various townships appointed European Welfare Officers in the African locations. The Mining Companies appointed similar officials and built excellent Welfare Centres, Recreation Halls, and in in one or two instances Swimming Baths. Recreation of all kinds was provided for the Africans at the mining centres. New clinics were opened. Recreation Halls, Reading Rooms and other facilities were provided at various rural centres as well as in the towns. A number of Native markets were organised and some experimental work in the formation of African Co-operative Societies was carried out.

Much time and thought was naturally devoted to the welfare of returning soldiers. After-care Committees were formed in 1945. A Post-war Problems Committee was set up and a Trust Fund established to assist returned soldiers. Various territorial benefits, such as an addition to the War Office clothing allowance and free loans for ex-service farmers and businessmen, were inaugurated.

Improvements in communications depended primarily upon the needs of the fighting services. Very considerable work was done on the Great North Road which was the main line of communication for the South African, Rhodesian and East African troops in the North. New aerodromes were constructed at Chingola and Kasama, and from the latter the South African bomber force took off for the first assault on Madagascar. A vital link in our communications with Southern Rhodesia was forged with the construction of the Beit Bridge at Chirundu which was opened in 1938.

Railway resources were taxed to the utmost and by 1945 the deterioration of rolling stock had resulted in a serious shortage of

trucks and engines which still remains a major handicap to the progress of the Territory.

Improvements in telecommunications were made by the addition of further telephone and telegraph facilities at Lusaka, Livingstone, Broken Hill and Ndola, including a direct carrier trunk between Livingstone and Ndola, an additional telegraph circuit from Lusaka to Ndola and the extension of the trunk services on the Copperbelt to a 24-hour service. A trunk service was opened between the Belgian Congo and the Copperbelt. Here again, however, deterioration of equipment and manpower shortage, coupled with the rapid increase in demands for telecommunication facilities, resulted in an inevitable falling-off of efficiency.

Postal matter rose by more than 60 per cent during the war years. A broadcasting service under the control of the Information Department was commenced in 1940 on a very small scale, its primary object being to assist in the dissemination of war news and war propaganda to Africans. By 1945 it had made considerable improvement and was operating a daily service to Africans and a weekly service to Europeans, although its efficiency was still considerably handicapped by lack of technical staff and adequate equipment.

Northern Rhodesia's production is primarily centred on copper and other minerals, and secondarily on agriculture. Over a million tons of copper were produced for urgent war needs. Lead, zinc, vanadium, cobalt, mica and other minerals were produced on a considerable scale.

The installation of reverberatory furnaces, new crushers, sawmills and timber-treating plant, converters, cranes, ventilation machinery and a research laboratory on the Copperbelt contributed to the maintenance of production at the highest possible level. A hydro-electric power scheme was set up in the Lunsemfwa Valley of the Mkushi district to provide increased power for the Broken Hill Mine.

By great efforts of ingenuity and energy, munitions were also produced in the mining towns and railway shops, including tank parts for the armies of the desert and practice bombs for the Southern Rhodesia Air Training Scheme.

The country's aim in agriculture was maximum food production. In the early years efforts to make the country self-supporting in cereals were countered by a series of poor seasons and by a rapid rise in consumption. Nevertheless, the production of maize and wheat was more than doubled between 1939 and 1945. Commercial maize production amounted to 217 thousand bags in 1939 against an internal consumption of 340 thousand bags. By 1945 production had been raised to 475 thousand bags and roughly balanced internal consumption, which in the interim had risen considerably. During the same period wheat production was raised from 12 thousand to 25 thousand bags, but still remained 50 per cent below local consumption.

At the request of the Imperial Authorities a campaign for the collection and export of wild rubber from *Landolphia* and allied vines was started in 1943. In all 280 short tons of rubber were exported, a remarkable

figure in view of the laborious hand processes involved and the scanty population available for collection. As a result of other demands on manpower, the Virginia flue-cured tobacco-growing industry expanded but slowly during the war years. Production rose from 2 million to 2½ million lbs.

Before the war certain parts of the Territory, notably in the Fort Jameson, Mkushi, Ndola and Abercorn districts, had become congested and serious land degradation was in progress. It was considered that the only effective means of checking this quickly lay in dilution of the population. This was rendered possible by the acquisition or grant of more land for African occupation near each congested area. By the end of 1945 a total population of some 70,000 had been successfully resettled and their agriculture brought under a mild form of control. The policy adopted in the demarcation of new village areas was to provide sufficient land for the existing population to practise in perpetuity traditional agricultural systems, combined with elementary soil conservation measures readily applicable to each system. It is hoped that gradual adoption of improved methods will keep pace with the natural increase in population and so prevent future land degradation. The dilution of population will also enable restorative measures to be applied to the land which suffered from severe congestion before dilution was attained. The only alternative to the policy adopted would have been the ruthless control of agricultural practices in congested areas and the provision of expensive soil-conservation works on a colossal scale. Not only would this have been beyond the manpower and financial resources of the Territory, but it would have aroused bitter opposition from African cultivators.

Land degradation was also in progress in the Native maize-growing areas accessible to the commercial markets of the Territory (notably in the Mazabuka District), though this was due more to a rapid change-over from subsistence to "business" farming than to congestion of population. In this area it was realised that the provision of somewhat elaborate soil conservation works was unavoidable as a first step, though simultaneously an attempt was made to secure the adoption of practices which would maintain the fertility of the protected land. By the end of 1945 some 50,000 acres of cultivated land had been protected from erosion. The adoption of improved methods was slowly extending, but more rapid response will be necessary if the future of this extremely valuable area is to be secured.

A considerably increased demand for livestock products could not be met locally and importation had to be greatly increased. In the sphere of animal health, a threat of rinderpest spreading from Tanganyika led to a major campaign, which was successfully carried out on the Tanganyika border. Solid and continued work against bovine pleuropneumonia in the Barotse Province led to the virtual eradication of the disease by the end of 1945.

The industrial affairs of the country were marred by several strikes on the Copperbelt. The most serious strike led to rioting and shooting

in 1940, when the African miners for the first time followed the Europeans in laying down their tools. Despite war-time difficulties, practically all the recommendations of the Forster Commission which investigated the causes of this African strike were subsequently implemented.

In industrial organisation, advances were made in the prevention of accidents and in the social security of the workers. A Factory Ordinance and Regulations and a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance were enacted and a Workmen's Compensation Commissioner appointed.

A comprehensive account of the activities in the Territory which were solely concerned with the war and did not have permanent social or economic effects has deliberately been avoided; but no comprehension of the comparative rate of development during the war years is possible without a brief reference to the number of new departments of Government which had to be set up and which placed a great strain upon the Administrative machinery of the Territory. Emergency Legislation and Emergency Departments such as were introduced in the United Kingdom were nearly all paralleled on a small scale in Northern Rhodesia. Price Control and Rationing Control, a Department of Economic Warfare, Import Control, a Supplies Department, a Department of War Evacuees, a Directorate of Manpower and Intelligence and Security, Censorship—these and other wartime activities occupied much of the attention of Government in this colony as elsewhere.

Several new departments were however, set up on a permanent basis or have since been so constituted. The Labour Department was formed in 1940. The Department of Game and Tsetse Control was established in 1942 for the protection of crops and stock from game and vermin, the control of certain diseases such as rinderpest and the tsetse borne "nagana", the economic development of the Territory's wild life, and the control of fisheries.

A separate Prisons Department was also instituted in 1942, prison affairs having been previously the concern of the Commissioner of Police. The prison establishment was increased and a prison camp was built at Ndola to take short sentence first offenders.

A Commissioner for Native Development was appointed in 1944 to co-ordinate the development plans which were being evolved for the benefit of the African population in the post-war years.

The Information Department, set up in 1939 with a seconded Administrative Officer and two lady clerks, expanded continuously throughout the war. It dealt with the local dissemination of war news and propaganda, the countering of undesirable rumours, press censorship, the welfare of Northern Rhodesia troops, news services to and from the troops abroad, broadcasting, film production and exhibition through mobile cinema vans, and campaigns connected with the war effort. The department also conducted an African newspaper, a photographic service and a press service for both internal and external use.

It is largely upon the administrative and technical officers in the field that the burden of achieving practical results in social and economic

advancement ultimately falls. These officers, greatly reduced in numbers, nevertheless achieved considerable results during the war years. Besides actively concerning themselves with the developments described in this introduction, they managed despite their greatly increased duties, to carry out local improvements, which, though individually small, amounted in the aggregate to very real advances. Their efforts over seven years of war in developing water resources, building minor roads, improving villages, increasing food supplies, reforming native administration and in many other ways, have made a noticeable change in the appearance of the country and the outlook of its African inhabitants.

PART I

Review of 1946

THE visit in 1946 of the Governor, accompanied by two unofficial and two official members of Executive Council, to the United Kingdom for discussions with the Secretary of State, was followed by the announcement of an important constitutional development.

As a result of these discussions, the Secretary of State approved changes in the composition of Legislative Council, to take effect in 1948, under which the Council is to consist of nine officials, ten European elected members and four unofficial members representing African interests. Two of the latter are to be Africans elected by the African Representative Council. The Secretary of State also approved, subject to further consultation between the Governor and the unofficial members as to the timing of this change, the replacement of the Governor as President of the Council by a Speaker.

In view of the successful progress made by the African Regional Councils, an African Representative Council for the whole of the Protectorate was created and held its first meeting towards the end of the year. It consists of delegates elected from the eight African Councils and also from the traditional council of Barotseland, under the presidency of the Secretary for Native Affairs. Its procedure is based as closely as possible on that of the Legislative Council to which body, as stated above, it will elect two members in 1948. A considerable inequality in the level of education and mental development of its members was naturally revealed at its first meeting, but the meeting left no doubt as to the value of African comment and advice on Native Affairs and indicated the awakening of a political consciousness among the more advanced elements.

Far-reaching changes were also made during 1946 in Native Administration. Considerable reforms in the Barotse Native Government were accepted by the Paramount Chief and his Kuta (Council), the effect of which is to reduce the burden on the Barotse Native Treasury of a number of sinecures held traditionally by relations or friends of the Barotse ruling family. The pensioning-off of a number of aged Indunas each holding a number of separate offices, in which, although paid for each, they displayed little activity, was coupled with a clear allocation of "ministerial" duties to the remaining Indunas and councillors, which should result in greater efficiency.

Throughout the Territory the number of Native Courts and Authorities was reduced by the elimination or amalgamation of the smaller Native Administrations. Chief Nkula was recognised by the Governor

as the new Chitimuukulu, Paramount Chief of the Bemba, who constitute the largest tribe of the Territory.

A new district, known as the Gwembe District was instituted to ensure the closer administration of Africans in the Zambezi Valley, who had hitherto been administered from the rather inaccessible centres of Mazabuka and Kalomo. The Kaonde-Lunda Province was amalgamated with the Western Province and the Kawambwa and Fort Roseberry Districts will shortly be transferred to that Province from the Northern Province. The Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province is to be assisted by a second Provincial Commissioner who will act as his Deputy.

A reorganisation of the central administrative machinery was introduced, whereby each one of the official members of the Executive Council became responsible for a group of departments. A new post of Economic Secretary was created, the holder of which is a member of the Executive Council responsible for the departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary and Game and Tsetse Control, as well as for all matters of economic development. The Administrative Secretary also became a member of Executive Council under these changes, with responsibility for a group of departments.

A comprehensive ten-year Development Programme was evolved during the year, envisaging the expenditure of thirteen million pounds, and funds were voted to cover expenditure for the first three years of the programme. Economic developments outside the scope of these plans were investigated by the newly-created Advisory Committee on Industrial Development, and a project to establish a Cement Factory in the Territory was under active consideration at the end of the year.

A mission from the United Kingdom visited the country to investigate the possibilities of large-scale ground nut production and their report, which has been adopted, will involve the establishment of a modern mechanised agricultural industry involving expenditure of several million pounds. The demand for Turkish tobacco-leaf led to the introduction of what was, practically speaking, a new crop for Northern Rhodesia and the crop is expected to exceed a million pounds. Another possible major development, a large hydro-electric power scheme at the Kafue gorge, was under examination by the Central African Council.

The ban on the alienation of Crown land for farming and of trading plots in towns, imposed to safeguard the interests of ex-servicemen, was lifted early in the year when it became apparent that the demands for such land by ex-servicemen were not sufficient to necessitate such a safeguard.

The Central African Airways Corporation was set up during the year, and increased services with new types of aircraft such as the Viking and Dove were inaugurated. The Corporation is, in effect, a nationalised service controlled jointly by the three Territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Copper production decreased to some extent. Disputes and strikes of European artisans in the mining industry led to the appointment by

the Secretary of State of Sir Charles Doughty as arbitrator. His awards resulted in an increase of wages to European artisans and some decrease in the remuneration of European rock breakers. Some new plant was installed on the copper mines and at Broken Hill. A constant danger to production, which still remains, was the coal shortage caused by the inability of the railways to maintain supplies and resulting in a short stoppage at the copper mines towards the end of the year.

An improvement in health conditions, particularly on the Copperbelt, resulted from extensive anti-malarial work conducted by the Mine Medical authorities, and elsewhere by the Government Medical services. A small epidemic of infantile paralysis on the Copperbelt caused some public alarm, but disappeared with the change of season. Releases of staff and equipment enabled the anti-V.D. campaign to be launched in the country of the Ba-Ila tribe. The campaign has gained support from the Native Authorities and is progressing well. Active measures, conducted in co-operation by the Provincial Administration and the Medical and Game and Tsetse Control Departments, were undertaken to combat the increasing incidence of sleeping sickness in the Feira area of the Luangwa Valley. Investigations by the newly-formed Silicosis Bureau found that in a number of cases the disease had been acquired on the gold mines of South Africa, but that Silicosis definitely exists on at least two of the copper mines.

The first Census since 1931 was held in October of 1946, covering all Europeans, Coloured and mixed races, and Asiatics, and also all Africans in employment. The resultant figures reveal a considerable increase under all categories.

There were no major projects financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds in being during the year. Financial assistance from that source, consisting of comparatively small sums totalling some £60,000, was allocated to assist extensions of departmental work in tsetse control schemes, the training of medical and veterinary orderlies, the provision of increased facilities for the care of lepers, and a few other minor items. General progress in these schemes was maintained. The main activities of the Government in connection with development schemes to be partially financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act lay in the preparation of co-ordinated territorial plans which were approved by Legislative Council at the beginning of 1947.

Work on tsetse control assisted by Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the year achieved considerable results. In the Eastern Province there was, by the end of 1946, marked diminution in the incidence of tsetse fly over the area of operation. Sleeping sickness had practically disappeared from this region and roadside clearings had greatly reduced the number of fly carried by traffic.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

NO Census had been held in Northern Rhodesia since 1931 until October 1946, when a detailed Census of Europeans, Coloured persons, Asiatics, and Africans in Employment was undertaken. Consideration was given to a Census of the entire African population on the "sample" system, and this proposal is still under investigation.

The final corrected figures of the 1946 Census are still not available, but the preliminary figures given are unlikely to be varied to any appreciable extent. They revealed a considerable rise in all sections of the population.

In the 15 years since the 1931 Census, the European population has risen from 10,642 to 21,881. Despite the fact that 3,540 of this total are Polish evacuees, the majority of whom will not stay in Northern Rhodesia, the figures still reveal that the European population has nearly doubled itself in 15 years. There are slightly more males than females in this total, the difference being more noticeable in adult persons, and it is apparent that as the country becomes more settled this variation will give way to a preponderance of females. There are for example already 189 more females than males in the age group under 21 years.

The spread of the European population is uneven, by far the greatest proportion being on the Copperbelt, and it is there that the major increase has occurred, although there is also a notable rise in the population at the Territory's capital, Lusaka.

The Coloured population has risen only from 604 to 801—an increase of 197 in the 15 years between the population counts. This increase appears to be not much more than the normal increase of Coloured families and to show that the process of miscegenation in the Territory is almost negligible.

The Indian population rose from 342 to 1,125, a considerable percentage increase, resulting largely from immigration of males, since this total includes only 288 females.

Wage-earning Africans have also increased from about 86,000 to 141,000, the increase being mainly on the copper mines. Only 3,188 African women were found to be in employment.

No really reliable figures exist of the bulk of the African population in the rural areas. It is however apparent from the reports of District Officers that increasing medical facilities, a growing knowledge of elementary sanitation and increased cultivation providing more adequate food supplies, are having a noticeable effect in increasing the population.

Chapter II: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

The principal industries in the Territory and the approximate numbers of Africans employed in them during 1946 were as follows:

Domestic Service	17,500
Agriculture and Forestry	28,200
Mining	31,500
Manufacturing Industries	9,400
Building and Construction Work	11,700
Road Work	8,600
Transport and Communications	6,100
Government and Municipalities	7,700

The average monthly cash wage on the mines for Europeans was £49 7s. 5d. surface and £58 11s. 7d. underground: for Africans £1 14s. 2d. surface and £2 2s. 5d. underground. With cost of living allowances, bonuses and various hidden emoluments, real wages, however, were considerably more.

The average real wages throughout the Territory range according to the occupation from about £35 to £75 a month for Europeans and from about 30s. to 60s. a month for Africans. It must be realised that this is an average figure and the maximum average is very considerably exceeded in many cases. There was a constant gradual rise throughout the year in the average wages of both Europeans and Africans, the rate of increase being more pronounced in the case of Africans. Many Africans in responsible positions are earning, including the value of food and housing which is in all cases supplied free by the employer, from £5 to £10 a month. A normal working week in industry, excluding farming, is 48 hours, after which overtime rates are paid to both Europeans and Africans. The cost of living for Europeans in an agreed index has advanced by approximately 36 per cent since 1939, and for Africans, a difficult figure to estimate, between 85 and 95 per cent. Since it is the responsibility of employers to feed their African labour, the rise in the cost of essential food is borne by the employer but all industries have recognised the rise in cost of essential clothing and extra food either by wage increases or by cost of living allowances to both European and African workers.

The general conditions of African labour continued to improve during the year, particularly in the mining areas where the provision of welfare facilities has reached a high level. More rest camps on labour routes were constructed and two hostels, one at Lusaka and one at Livingstone, were constructed for use by itinerant workers. With improved pay and conditions in the major industries, the shortage of farm labour became more pronounced and the African Labour Corps was remodelled as a volunteer force available for farming emergencies. The Corps is paid

and fed by Government and also housed by the Government except when gangs are actually engaged on farms. There was also a slight reduction in the amount of labour proceeding outside the Territory for employment, despite the fact that Witwatersrand Native Labour Association recommenced recruiting on a small scale in Barotseland.

Increased wages and improved conditions have not however resulted in improvement in the efficiency of African labour. Competent observers of experience such as the late Major Sir Granville Orde Browne and employers alike agree that the output of work from Africans remains much below the European level.

The cost of living continued to rise during the year and was the cause of some concern. Price control was exercised but, since rising costs were mainly on imported articles of which the cost at source of importation could not be controlled, it was necessary to make many increases in controlled prices of goods.

The monthly cost of living for a European family (man and wife with two children under six) was estimated to be £43 7s. during 1946. Index figures for 1946 showing the rise in costs since 1939 (index figure 100) are:

Foodstuffs	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Household Stores	Rent and Rates	Miscellaneous	All items
145	108	204	171	101	113	132

No cost of living figures can be given for Africans since the standard of living range is so great, varying from the family clothed in skins and bark cloth living on fish, game, and the produce of the family gardens, to the high grade clerk who lives as close to the European standard as he can afford.

There was in 1946 no law for the registration of Trade Unions in Northern Rhodesia. Only two Unions, both European, exist: The Railway Workers' Union and the Mine Workers' Union. The former has its headquarters outside the Territory, since the Railway service is operated in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, but has a membership in the latter of between two and three hundred. The Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union has a membership of between 2,000 and 2,500. There is also the Mine Officials and Salaried Staffs Association.

Although there are no African Trade Unions in the Territory, Africans in employment are represented by elected committees in all the large industries and regular meetings are arranged at which matters of general interest, working and living conditions, etc., are discussed with the employers. The encouragement of machinery for collective bargaining among Africans is receiving the attention of the Government.

The only serious stoppage of work during 1946 was a six weeks' strike of European artisans on the four copper mines and at Broken Hill, which resulted in all five mines closing down for that period. Essential services were maintained and successful efforts were made by the mine managers to find makeshift employment for the African workers during

the stoppage. At the same time African wages were increased by 2s. a month, and the African labour remained quiet throughout the strike.

The behaviour of the European workers during the strike was good, and the dispute was eventually settled by arbitration.

The Labour Department, which deals only with African labour affairs, consists of a Labour Commissioner at Headquarters and eight Labour Officers, seven of whom are engaged in inspectorate duties within the Territory and one in looking after the interest of Northern Rhodesia Africans in Southern Rhodesia. The Territory also shares with Nyasaland the services of an officer similarly engaged in the Union of South Africa. In Northern Rhodesia, Labour Officers are distributed throughout the industrial and farming areas and deal with conditions of service, the fostering of collective bargaining and generally with relations between employers and African workers. The Department, with the assistance of the Provincial Administration, also surveys and supervises migrant labour routes, hostels and rest camps.

No new labour legislation was enacted during 1946. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Silicosis (Temporary Arrangements) Ordinance, both of which provide for compensation for both European and African workers, operated satisfactorily. Over £27,000 was paid out in Workmens' Compensation and no cases had to be referred to the Courts for settlement. Inspectors of Mines and Factories under the Chief Inspector of Mines continued to ensure compliance with Mining and Explosives and Factories legislation. A Minimum Wage Advisory Board was set up towards the end of the year to advise on wages paid to Africans in the building and civil engineering trades in the mining area.

During 1946, committees consisting of representatives of the Territories of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia appointed by the Central African Council met on several occasions in each of the three Territories to study the problems of migrant labour and of African Housing. The Migrant Labour Committee reported to the Council towards the end of the year, and the Council accepted its recommendations which were designed to secure more satisfactory control over migration for employment and to ensure to the individual worker reasonable conditions of travel and work, coupled with a deferred pay and family remittance system. At the end of the year, steps were being taken to conclude a new Tripartite Agreement between the three Governments concerned to give effect to their recommendations.

Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

Statistics for 1946 showing Revenue and Expenditure, Public debt, Assets and Liabilities and the yield from various taxes are shown in the schedules at the end of this chapter.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Customs Tariff of Northern Rhodesia provides for two rates of duty (i) general rates and (ii) Empire preferential and Congo Basin rates.

Approximately one third of Northern Rhodesia (the North-Eastern portion) lies within the conventional boundaries of the Congo Basin and, being subject to the Congo Basin Treaties under which the granting of preferential treatment to goods from any particular country is prohibited, goods of Empire or foreign origin are admitted into this area at the lower or preferential rates. The Congo Basin area falls outside the scope of the Customs agreements.

The tariff has remained substantially unchanged since 1938 and it provides for specific rates of duty on practically all foodstuffs and on beer, potable spirits, tobacco, cement, coal and coke, candles, lubricating oils, paraffin, tyres and tubes, matches and blasting compounds. Other articles are subject to *ad valorem* duties on an f.o.b. value basis or are admitted duty free.

The Customs agreements concluded with the Union of South Africa (1930) and Southern Rhodesia (1933) have in the main remained unchanged. They provide for inter-Government transfers of customs duties in respect of goods imported into one territory and subsequently removed to the other. Goods of local production or manufacture, with the exception of certain articles which are subject to customs duty at specially rebated rates, are interchanged without restriction and inter-Government payments on an *ad valorem* basis are made.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES

Excise duty is leviable on spirits, sugar, playing cards, ale, beer and stout, matches and tobacco manufactured in the Territory. In the case of cigarettes an additional excise duty is paid by means of surtax stamps affixed to the containers and this stamp duty is applicable in the same way to all imported cigarettes.

NATIVE POLL TAX

The rates of annual tax vary from the lowest level of 6s. in the remotest rural areas to 15s. in the mining districts. The rate is based on the estimated average earning capacity of adult males in each area and not on an individual income basis.

In the urban areas this tax is collected by Administrative Officers and their staff. In many parts of the rural districts the staff of the Native Authorities collect the tax on behalf of the Central Government, the Native Treasuries in such cases being credited with a collection fee of 3 per cent. Tax is still also collected in the rural areas by the staff of the Provincial Administration, but the tendency is to delegate this work more and more to the Native Authorities.

A share of all Native tax collected, irrespective of the method of collection, amounting to 2s. per single tax is paid into the Native Treasuries. A further 1s. 6d. per tax is paid into the funds of the Central Native Treasuries Board. In Barotseland 75 per cent of the tax collected is paid into the Native Treasury.

INCOME TAX

The Company rate of tax is at 7s. 6d. in the pound. On individual income tax deductions allowed are £250 for unmarried persons, £500 for married persons and £120 for each child. Deductions are allowed for other dependants, and for insurances up to a maximum of £120. On the chargeable income thus assessed rates are as follows:

Unmarried

For every £ of the first	£500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2/-
„ „ „ „ „ next	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7/-
„ „ „ in excess of	£1,750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7/6

Married

For every £ of the first	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1/-
„ „ „ „ „ next	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1/6
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6/-
„ „ „ „ „ „	£500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7/-
„ „ „ in excess of	£2,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7/6

ESTATE DUTY

Rates of Estate Duty are as follows:

Where the Principal Value of the Estate exceeds	And does not exceed	Estate Duty shall be payable at the rate of
£	£	
2,000	5,000	1 per cent
5,000	7,500	2 „ „
7,500	10,000	3 „ „
10,000	20,000	4 „ „
20,000	40,000	5 „ „
40,000	70,000	6 „ „
70,000	100,000	7 „ „
100,000	200,000	8 „ „
200,000	300,000	9 „ „
300,000		10 „ „

Where an estate is inherited by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only is charged on the first £10,000

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

(a) <i>Revenue and Expenditure</i>	Statement A attached.
(b) <i>Public Debt</i>	„ B „
(c) <i>Assets and Liabilities</i>	„ C „
(d) <i>Taxation</i>	

The main heads of taxation and their yield are as follows:

(i) Native Tax	£155,502
(ii) Income Tax	£1,566,225
Excess Profits Tax	£70,901
(iii) Entertainment Tax	£7,959.

A tax varying in rate from 3d. to 2s. according to the price charged for admission to any entertainment.

Licences

(i) Motor and Cycle	£31,178.
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Assessed according to the weight of the vehicle in the case of motor cars, lorries and trailers; fixed fees for motor cycles, dealer's and drivers licences.

(ii) Trade	£12,892.
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Fixed fees for General Dealer's, Banker's, Auctioneer's and Commercial Traveller's Licences, etc.

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR
THE PAST SIX YEARS*Statement A*

Heads of Revenue	1941 £	1942 £	1943 £	1944 £	1945 £	1946 £
1. Customs	587,218	599,206	604,154	738,790	696,831	806,257
2. Licences, Taxes, etc.	1,766,238	2,036,420	2,220,977	2,110,249	2,235,386	1,919,022
3. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	265,050	68,994	80,050	77,394	95,323	72,055
4. Post Office	66,689	75,598	79,293	92,896	104,724	125,301
5. Rent from Government Property	15,147	15,884	19,172	15,162	14,483	18,898
6. Interest	110,357	129,441	141,956	154,507	119,893	144,474
7. Miscellaneous	127,660	116,772	98,430	123,072	134,908	172,486
8. Electricity and Water Under- taking	22,827	19,530	19,756	20,764	23,975	24,566
9. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	13,057	2,520	720	120	1,000	72,070
	2,974,243	3,064,365	3,264,508	3,332,954	3,426,523	3,355,129
10. Land Sales	5,370	8,147	9,670	5,658	6,984	7,012
11. Appropriation from Reserve Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue:	2,979,613	3,072,512	3,274,178	3,338,612	3,433,507	3,362,141

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR
THE PAST SIX YEARS*Statement A*

Heads of Expenditure	1941 £	1942 £	1943 £	1944 £	1945 £	1946 £
1. Charges on Account of Public Debt	180,402	178,278	176,358	175,437	129,463	131,130
2. Pensions and Gratuities	82,937	81,541	89,751	97,264	116,536	108,033
3. The Governor	7,355	7,606	7,890	8,411	7,885	8,550
4. Accountant-General	8,196	8,902	9,522	10,276	12,317	13,233
5. Administrator-General and Official Receiver	1,640	1,341	1,743	1,480	1,205	1,037
6. African Administration	49,004	48,659	46,358	70,877	62,881	74,025
7. African Education	69,453	88,483	99,405	123,200	149,450	133,232
8. Agriculture (Including Forestry)	40,640	58,919	54,892	74,761	84,741	60,694
9. Audit	6,064	6,937	7,088	6,555	6,784	8,327
10. Customs	12,023	15,023	13,728	26,227	55,879	51,949
11. European Education	49,394	55,046	66,346	73,530	75,289	85,549
12. Game and Tsetse Control	9,636	20,185	23,272	29,610	29,186	28,186
13. Health (Including Silicosis Bureau)	106,222	118,549	135,637	183,822	195,458	205,933
14. Income Tax	5,460	6,706	100,671	76,344	83,738	57,257
15. Judicial	11,965	13,244	13,766	15,420	16,340	17,472
16. Labour	7,176	11,275	16,575	12,338	12,097	13,534
17. Lands, Mines and Surveys	12,192	21,052	15,584	15,320	18,861	24,883
18. Legal	3,760	4,747	4,748	5,231	6,092	6,217
19. Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertaking	8,653	8,895	14,295	10,665	11,718	24,779
20. Military	367,765	115,908	131,567	105,856	90,006	58,883
21. Miscellaneous Services	269,842	123,907	252,548	303,450	309,659	423,607
22. Native Newspaper	—	1,712	1,366	2,486	2,631	1,839
23. Northern Rhodesia Police	64,577	74,056	81,338	88,918	86,829	108,518
24. Posts and Telegraphs	62,050	60,748	63,017	75,478	77,976	92,325
25. Printing and Stationery	12,237	13,494	16,380	14,231	21,733	24,774
26. Prisons	17,054	21,910	24,463	27,355	32,048	39,965
27. Provincial Administration	94,302	99,716	111,258	117,858	117,830	145,033
28. Public Works Department	26,800	29,479	45,682	51,033	64,293	73,190
29. Public Works Recurrent	80,608	84,612	129,637	141,206	164,120	209,280
30. Public Works Extraordinary	228,265	107,733	152,327	171,559	201,896	273,621
31. Secretariat (Including Legislative and Executive Councils)	26,705	24,889	25,630	29,111	38,773	49,390
32. Stores and Transport	91,279	118,150	35,904	21,857	57,361	64,704
33. Subventions	21,835	41,267	38,667	42,991	71,512	38,281
34. Veterinary	30,315	36,536	41,061	43,727	47,006	48,521
35. Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	—	—	—	562	1,517	109,273
36. Information and Public Relations Office	2,458	—	9,765	6,220	14,290	9,648
37. African Labour Corps	—	—	12,230	15,814	17,294	17,874
38. African Recruitment	—	—	1,343	6,410	6,672	11,864
39. Emergency Economic Controls	—	—	15,946	19,670	19,653	15,017
40. Manpower	866	—	3,051	2,400	1,964	1,994
41. Local Government	—	—	—	—	—	27,167
Civil Defence	856	—	25	—	—	—
Defence Force	39,663	—	—	—	—	—
Intelligence and Censorship	17,352	—	33,845	27,507	17,901	—
Ndola Electricity and Water Undertaking	2,683	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies and Transport	1,568	—	—	—	—	—
Water Development	30,093	21,771	29,975	29,804	—	—
Reserve Appropriation	250,000	—	500,000	1,000,000	—	—
Extraordinary War Services	—	48,695	2,379	1,555	143	—
African Town Supervision	—	—	—	—	4,343	—
Total Expenditure:	2,411,365	1,779,971	2,657,033	3,363,826	2,543,370	2,898,788

Statement B

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC DEBT

As at 31st December, 1946

	£	s.	d.
5% Loan issued 1932	1,250,000	0	0
3½% Loan issued 1933	1,097,000	0	0
	<u>2,347,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SINKING FUNDS

Balance at 31st December, 1946:

5% Loan	182,885	15	7
3½% Loan	149,051	5	7
	<u>331,937</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

INVESTMENTS SINKING FUNDS

5% Loan	182,885	15	7
3½% Loan	149,051	5	7
	<u>331,937</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

The Sinking Fund annual payments have been increased to redeem the loans in full in 1970 and 1965 respectively.

3% NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT WAR BONDS £225,625

Bonds issued in units of £5 or multiples of £5 at 3% redeemable 10 years from date of purchase at £101 per cent, but may be cashed at par plus accrued interest on giving six months' notice. Interest is payable half-yearly.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES £207,964

Certificates issued at the price of 15s. having a face value of £1 os. 6d. after ten years. Certificates may be surrendered and payments obtained with accrued interest at any time prior to the expiration of the period of currency.

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT

NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT

I IUSAKA
Colonial Development 1 ans:
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

Chapter IV: Currency and Banking

Southern Rhodesia coin and currency notes, issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, to all intents and purposes form the only currency in circulation in Northern Rhodesia. Since this currency circulates throughout both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland it is impossible to calculate the amount in circulation in Northern Rhodesia or in any other of these three Territories.

An estimate however can be arrived at by taking currency on issue to each Territory and making adjustments in inter-territorial bank transfers advised by the banks to the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board.

It is estimated that £1,342,506 is in circulation in currency notes, £322,600 in silver and £3,405 in cupro-nickel and bronze coin.

Foreign currency is not legal tender and there is no local currency. Bank of England and United Kingdom currency notes are withdrawn and repatriated as soon as they appear and United Kingdom silver and copper is being withdrawn from circulation, although there is about £16,000 worth of this silver still in circulation.

In view of the fact that Africans from the Territory are employed to some extent in Tanganyika and South Africa, a certain amount of East African notes and coins, and of South African silver is exchanged at par for Southern Rhodesia money, and repatriated.

Banking business in Northern Rhodesia is conducted by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) each having eight branches and two agencies in the Territory. There is no Land Bank, but a Land Board financed by Government makes long term loans to farmers against security of title deeds.

Barclay's Overseas Development Corporation is proposing to commence operations in Northern Rhodesia soon. It is a subsidiary company of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) with authorised capital of five million pounds, paid up capital of one million pounds, and a reserve fund of five hundred thousand pounds.

The Corporation is interested in furthering the economic development of the overseas Territories in which Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) is established. It will provide medium or long term loans for purposes of agricultural or industrial development of a kind which a commercial bank cannot undertake. The Corporation has a Board of Directors and a management separate from the Bank; the latter, however, is empowered to act as agent on behalf of the Corporation.

Chapter V: Commerce

Imports during 1946 were valued at £7,813,408 and exports at £13,121,042.

While the volume of trade decreased during the war years the consistent rise in prices caused the value of imports to increase as compared with the four or five million pounds of previous years. There was however, some abnormal importation of maize, flour and meat caused by the rising food consumption of the Territory.

A great increase in the importation of goods of South African origin and a decline in imports of goods from overseas by comparison with pre-war years was noticeable in 1946 as in the previous years of the war. The high value of minerals and of tobacco led to a considerable increase in the value of Northern Rhodesia's exports. Mineral exports totalled more than fourteen million pounds in 1946, mostly from copper, but also from zinc, cobalt, vanadium and lead. Tobacco exports increased to some three hundred thousand pounds.

A considerable increase in the number of African traders in the rural areas has been noticed despite the shortage of goods, and there was a continued increase during the year of Indian traders both in rural and industrial areas. A number of Polish evacuees have also taken to trade. Wholesale buying has proved a difficulty to the Africans who as yet show little sign of an understanding of the implication contained in the development of a co-operative movement.

Messrs. Campbell Brothers & Carter have obtained control of many of the main general stores in the Territory and are preparing to undertake extensive activities in the African trade, particularly in the supply of wholesale goods to African storekeepers. The Company is proposing to train African storekeepers and to give every encouragement to the entry of Africans into the Native retail trade.

The Lamberts Bay Canning Co. opened negotiations with the Government during the year, with a view to commencing a large fishing and canning industry at Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, using deep sea trawlers.

Chapter VI: Production

For several years the rapidly expanding internal market has absorbed all locally grown foodstuffs. The principal crops grown by Europeans are maize, wheat and tobacco. Other European crops of subsidiary importance are potatoes, vegetables and citrus. One estate produces essential oils.

Throughout the greater part of the Territory, sparse population, tsetse-fly, lack of communications and distance from markets have so

far prevented the majority of the Native inhabitants from emerging from subsistence agriculture, but near the line of rail there has been rapid expansion of crop production for sale, particularly in the more fertile and "fly-free" regions of the Southern and Central Provinces where maize is the most important crop.

Total production (for sale) of maize amounted to 452,000 bags of which 268,000 were produced on European farms and 184,000 by Natives. Wheat is grown almost exclusively as a European crop under irrigation. Twenty-five thousand bags were sold. Sales of European-grown potatoes amounted to 1,100 tons and of Native-grown beans and groundnuts to 830 tons and 460 tons respectively.

Tobacco is the only important export crop. The Union of South Africa admits 400,000 lbs. duty-free annually under a Customs Agreement. Southern Rhodesia admits a quantity equivalent to the weight of manufactured tobacco and cigarettes exported from Southern to Northern Rhodesia in the previous year. This quantity is now of the order of 500,000 lbs. per annum. The balance of the crop is exported overseas, mainly to the United Kingdom.

Virginia flue-cured tobacco production is concentrated mainly in the Eastern Province though 300,000 lbs. are produced annually in the railway belt. Total sales of Virginia tobacco amounted to 3,130,000 lbs. in 1946. Considerable interest in Turkish tobacco has arisen recently and production in 1946 exceeded 1,000,000 lbs. The bulk of the Turkish tobacco is produced in the railway belt. Native tobacco production is locally important. "Inyorka" (cake) tobacco is produced for inter-village and bazaar trade. A small but promising Native export trade in Burley tobacco has been fostered in Petauke district where 70,000 lbs. of leaf were sold for £6,300 in 1946.

Beeswax is a product of some importance in the remote and sparsely inhabited Mwinilunga and Balovale districts. Some 1,100 cwt. were exported in 1946. Cotton does reasonably well in the valley regions but in these the population is not sufficiently concentrated to support the commercial ginnery. Production is confined to a small portion of the Luangwa Valley and amounts to about 7 tons of lint per annum.

Locally produced livestock products fall far short of the local market demands, nearly 40 per cent of meat and 80 per cent of dairy products having to be imported during 1946. Eighty per cent of the stock is owned by individual Africans, the balance by European farmers of whom only a few conduct ranching operations on a considerable scale.

It was not necessary to ration meat during 1946, but the rationing of butter had to be maintained in view of the shortage in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Kenya, from where sufficient importations to add to the Territory's own small production could not be obtained.

There is only one co-operative society dealing with the sale of livestock products in the Territory, the Co-operative Creameries of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd. The Society produces butter, pasteurises milk and manufactures a small quantity of cheese.

FORESTRY

From the Rhodesian teak forests of Barotseland, along the banks of the southern reaches of the Zambezi River, about a million cubic feet of sawn timber was produced in the form of railway sleepers, mine timbering, flooring and furniture, both for local demands and for export to South Africa. In the Copperbelt nearly a million cubic feet of logs were cut for mining purposes.

A plywood factory, started at Livingstone during the war, has established itself on a sound basis and applied at the end of the year for a timber concession near Katima Mulilo on the Zambezi River.

A South African timber famine led to a scramble by small timber merchants for concessions and felling licences in 1946. Many such applications had to be refused in order to prevent the rapid destruction of the Territory's forest resources. Large areas of land on the Copperbelt were created Forest Reserves with the object of building up indigenous hardwoods by natural regeneration and controlled felling. This action marks a definite step towards ensuring future timber supplies for the copper industry.

Little progress was made in the rural forest areas although plans were drawn up in 1946 for a ten-year development programme.

A visit by the Secretary of State's Adviser on Forestry and the Timber Controller of South Africa, towards the end of the year, resulted in valuable advice being given to Government both concerning present measures and future development. Northern Rhodesia, which cut into its forest resources very heavily throughout the war, has now before it a large and extensive programme of repairing past damage and safeguarding the future.

FISH

The fishing industry is largely in the hands of Africans and is estimated to be worth some £200,000 a year. Apart from occasional interest in the distribution of the product, European traders have not entered the industry. The internal trade is centered on the Copperbelt, where the demand is great and high prices are obtainable. Dried fish, often carried by Africans on bicycles for hundreds of miles, reaches the mining centres from the Bangweulu and Luapula regions, from the Kafue, the Lukanga Swamps near Broken Hill, and even from far-off Kasempa and Barotseland. External trade is mainly across the international boundary to the Congo, where freezing plants and transport facilities sponsored by the authorities have gone far towards replacing the African's own sun- or smoke-dried product by fresh fish.

Notwithstanding the advanced methods introduced by the Congo in the Lower Luapula and Mweru region, fishing and fish trade methods are on the whole still individualistic and somewhat primitive. This wealthy Native industry does, however, appear to be one which offers fair promise for co-operative organisation in the course of time.

MINING

The mining industry was adversely affected during the year owing to the inability of the railways to transport sufficient coal, which caused short breaks in production. The five week shut-down of the mines owing to the strike of European artisans also affected production. With the price of copper, however, rising to the high level of over £100 a ton and with increase in the market price of other metals, the industry has undoubtedly been fortunate. Coal supplies however, remain a matter for serious concern, despite some importation from South Africa and even from the U.S.A. via Lobito Bay and the use of wood firing for boilers.

The total value of minerals produced in the Territory during 1946 was approximately fourteen and a half million pounds. The approximate weight and value of minerals produced during the year are as under:

Mineral	Weight	Value £
Gold	5,153 ozs.	43,297
Silver	432,048 ozs.	68,824
Cobalt Alloy (39.21% Co)	24,069 cwts.	475,674
Copper (Blister)	128,749 tons	8,469,885
Copper (concentrates) (27.99% Cu)	253 tons	4,549
Copper (Electrolytic)	53,540 tons	3,855,825
Copper (other)	159 tons	8,795
Iron ore (57.71% Fe)	159 tons	80
Lead	8,239 tons	479,768
Manganese Ore (11.19% Mn)	1,398 tons	2,097
Selenium	73,618 lbs.	9,018
Tin concentrates (74.17% Sn)	8.02 tons	2,162
Vanadium pentoxide	120.35 tons	78,229
Zinc	17,190 tons	869,559
Limestone	72,557 tons	32,650
Mica (sheet)	519 lbs.	182
Mica (waste)	680 lbs.	136
Silica Rock	694 tons	218
Total Value:		<u>£14,400,948</u>

Copper production with the bulk of the gold, silver, cobalt and selenium is controlled by two large corporations, the Selection Trust, Ltd., and the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Zinc, lead, and vanadium are produced by the Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd. Mica is produced by small mines, so also is a little gold. Limestone is mined on an appreciable scale.

Chapter VII: Social Services

EUROPEAN EDUCATION is provided in both Government and private schools. Of the thirteen Government schools most are co-educational, although there are two separate girls' schools and one boys' school. Hostels for boarders exist at Choma, Mazabuka and Lusaka, centres of widely scattered farming areas. The Government schools cover primary education and secondary education in Forms I and II, except for the two smallest which cover only primary education.

There are nine private schools, of which five are convent schools. All of these offer instruction in commercial subjects and the Broken Hill Convent School offers a full secondary course. Three of them take boarders. Education beyond Form II, apart from the facilities at the Broken Hill Convent School mentioned above, is obtained in schools in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa; Government assistance, without the submission of a statement of means, being provided.

No university or teacher-training facilities exist in the Territory but there are technical evening classes at five mining centres under the control of a Supervisor of Technical Education appointed during the year.

AFRICAN EDUCATION

Enrolled pupils increased from 117,053 in 1945 to 134,860 in 1946, expenditure rising from £149,450 to £190,253. In addition £16,543 was allocated for vocational training for ex-askari, some £8,000 contributed by Native Authorities, and a further £15,000 allocated by Government for new buildings. The above enrolment does not include pupils in unassisted schools, where children rarely proceed beyond the first year of school life. The number of these schools is rapidly diminishing. Approximately 40-45 per cent of African children of school age are attending school, but distribution is uneven, being up to 70 per cent in some areas and only 20 per cent in others.

A most acute staff shortage has resulted in a serious overloading of the educational machine and an increase in education "quantity" needs to be balanced by an increase of "quality". For that reason the opening of new schools was severely restricted in 1946 and efforts were and are still being made to concentrate on consolidation and improvement of existing education facilities.

The future of Native Authority schools came under consideration during the year. Their efficiency and value is in direct relation to the interest taken in them by the Native Authorities and this, with certain notable exceptions, tends to evaporate quickly. The Administrative Conference of Provincial Commissioners and Heads of Social Services has recommended that if any such school suffers through the apathy or lack of ability of the Native Authority, the school should be either closed or taken over by Government.



(Photo: Information Dept.)

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL IN SESSION AT LUSAKA



(Photo: Information Dept.)

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL



(Photo: Information Dept.)

TYPES OF IMPROVED AFRICAN HOUSING
Brick walls, cement floors, thatched roofs, with two rooms
and outside kitchen



(Photo: Information Dept.)

TURKISH TOBACCO ON A EUROPEAN FARM



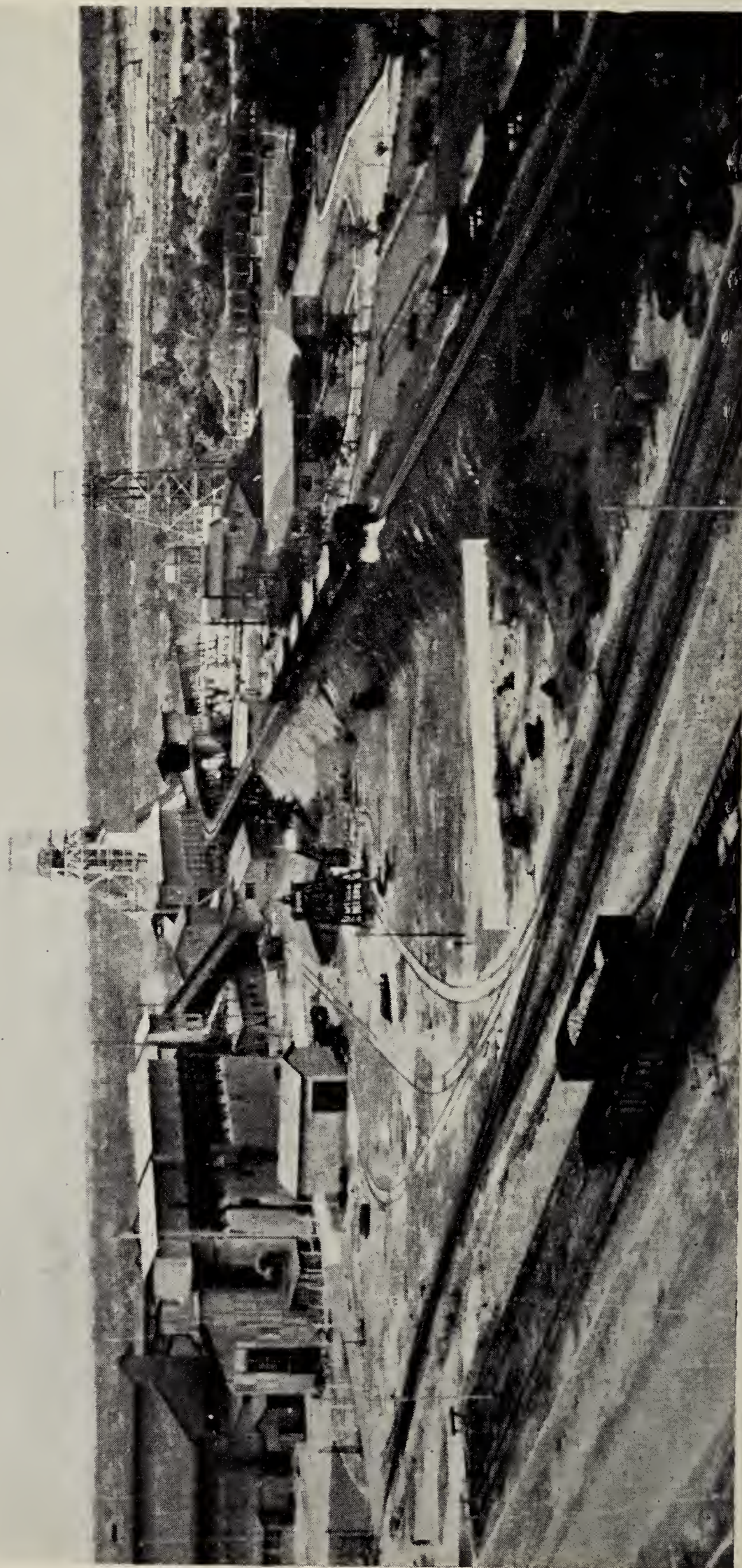
(Photo: M. Gluckman)

TRIBAL FISHING PARTY ON THE UPPER ZAMBEZI, USING BARBED SPEARS



(Photo: Information Dept.)

ELECTROLYTIC REFINING OF COPPER Removing the sheets of pure Copper from the Anodes



(Photo: Information Dept.)

A MINE IN THE COPPERBELT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

The education of girls continues to lag far behind that of boys. A central committee on female education was appointed in 1946 and its recommendations, some of which have already been accepted, should help to improve the situation. In addition to the education of girls carried out at the various Mission schools, at the Jeanes School and the Government boarding school for girls at Mindolo, several experiments were tried during the year, the results of which have yet to be established.

At Chipembe the Methodist Mission has opened a small secondary class for girls (Form I), and the school may, if the experiment be successful, become a centre for Girls' Secondary Education.

The London Missionary Society has introduced co-education at Mbereshi and the results appear encouraging.

Teacher-training was carried out at twelve Mission centres and teacher-training for girls at three centres. Fourteen other Mission schools held courses for the Junior Teachers' Certificate. The Jeanes School provided training for Africans for the Higher Teachers' Certificate, the Jeanes Supervisors' Certificate and the Elementary Teachers' Certificate.

The Government Secondary School at Lusaka was successful in providing three candidates for Makerere College. This school also prepared candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The Government Trades School at Lusaka added a class for leather workers during the year and provided training courses for ex-askari. Compulsory education under the laws of the Territory is now applied in six districts adjacent to the railway line. In the rural areas a number of Native Authorities have made rules to compel attendance.

The Mass Literacy experiment started in the Mindolo Compound of the Rhokana Corporation, by Mrs. Hay of the Mindolo Mission, in 1945, was carried to a more advanced stage in 1946 with the training of Mass Literacy supervisors for work in other areas of the Territory, apart from Mindolo. Supervisors were trained for the African Education Department and for the Mission Societies and sent out to the rural areas. Cinema van operators of the Information Department were also trained in the new methods as well as an instructor for the latter Department to conduct an experiment in Chief Mono's area of the Ba-Ila country, designed to see whether the literacy results could be speeded up by intensive propaganda. Work in the field by these trainees only commenced at the end of the year and it has yet to be seen whether the successful results obtained in urban settlements will be equalled in the rural districts.

The African Literature Committee did a considerable amount of work in 1946 in planning the preparation of manuscripts and placing them with printers and publishers, with the result that 1947 will see almost as many books put on the market for Africans as were produced during the whole of the preceding ten years. This will help to provide much "follow-up" material for the new literates who are being produced by the Mass Literacy movement.

HEALTH

Morbidity and Mortality

The incidence of the principal group of diseases can be fairly accurately gauged from the following statement of admissions to European Hospitals for 1946. A very large proportion of the European community however does not make use of Government hospitals and the details of admissions to the Copper Mining Companies' four hospitals will not be available until much later in the year. Past experience however, suggests that the Government hospitals present a fair picture for the country as a whole.

<i>Disease Group</i>	<i>Admissions</i>
Infective and parasitic diseases excluding malaria and blackwater	134
Malaria	1,054
Blackwater	22
Cancer and other tumours	24
General diseases	196
Diseases of the nervous system	77
Diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems	350
Diseases of the digestive system	413
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	211
Diseases of the puerperal state	40
Diseases of skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of movement	478
Unclassified	196
	<u>3,195</u>

Causes of Mortality in the European community are given below. Accurate certification and registration of European deaths makes these figures reliable.

<i>Disease Group</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
Infective and parasitic diseases excluding malaria and blackwater	9
Malaria	17
Blackwater	7
Cancer and other tumours	12
General diseases	4
Diseases of nervous system	14
Diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems	29
Diseases of the digestive system	9
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	8
Diseases of the puerperal state	2
Diseases of skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of movement	2
Unclassified	40
	<u>153</u>

With the exception of association of physical injury with the occupation of mining, and of silicosis with the same occupation, there is no important association between morbidity and mortality with special occupations.

Figures for morbidity and mortality of Africans are not fully available. The *nature* of the causes of both among Africans may reasonably be judged from the following figures for Government hospitals and admissions but they provide no indication of the *volume* of sickness and mortality.

<i>Disease Group</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding malaria and helminthiasis	5,843	190
Malaria	2,258	59
Diseases due to helminths	2,063	7
Cancer and other tumours	216	20
General diseases	1,461	51
Diseases of nervous system	400	21
Diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems	1,481	172
Diseases of the digestive system	654	72
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	431	20
Diseases of the puerperal state	169	15
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of movement	6,327	92
Unclassified	1,589	63
	<hr/> 22,892	<hr/> 782

Provision for Treatment and Prevention

There is an organised Health Department whose establishment in 1946 was:

Director of Medical Services.
 Deputy Director of Medical Services.
 5 Senior Medical Officers.
 1 Surgical Specialist.
 27 Medical Officers.
 1 Part-time Clinic Officer.
 70 Nursing Staff.
 Pathologist (with 3 assistants).
 Medical Entomologist (1 assistant).
 Dental Surgeon and Mechanic.
 Pharmacy Staff (8).
 Leprosy Superintendent.
 Radiographer.
 Health Inspectors (8).
 African Medical Staff (475 partially trained).

There are thirteen Government African Hospitals and seven Government European Hospitals; four European Child Welfare Clinics; eight

general urban clinics for Africans and 56 rural dispensaries for Africans. The Copper Mining Companies provide four European and four African Hospitals and (jointly with Government) ten general clinics for African women and children. There is also a large number of Mission medical institutions for Africans varying from fair-sized hospitals to tiny dispensaries. Four of the Government European Hospitals have X-ray plants.

The increasing confidence of Africans in European medical services, and the constant demand of Native Authorities for their extension becomes more and more marked. It will, however, be many years before harmful practices prescribed by Native belief or custom die out. The necessity under African custom for example, of visiting the sick, whether infectious or not, is a great handicap in preventing the spread of disease. Medical facilities, moreover, in the vast and sparsely populated rural areas are still far from adequate.

Following a thorough investigation in 1945 of the increasing incidence of sleeping sickness in the Feira area of the Luangwa Valley, active measures to combat this menace were taken in 1946 by the combined efforts of the Provincial Administration, the Health Department and the Game and Tsetse Control Department. A number of villages were moved out of the infected area and a temporary administrative station built to ensure close supervision of the area. A small hospital and two dispensaries were built at the main population centres, to provide early treatment for patients and branch road communications were improved so as to facilitate the journey to the nearest fully-equipped hospital at Lusaka.

Major drainage and other anti-malaria works are carried out and maintained at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola, and at the four centres on the Copperbelt. Spraying with D.D.T. is being practised increasingly and is proving effective.

An important new development during the year was the setting up of a Silicosis Bureau on the Copperbelt. The discovery of silicosis contracted on the Copperbelt was only made a few years ago, but vigorous preventive measures are now in force and a system of strict medical examination before engagement for underground work and of periodical examination thereafter has been introduced. Over eight thousand persons have already been examined. Two of the mines have been definitely shown to be potential producers of the disease. No case has been clearly shown to be attributable to the other two copper mines, but their period of working is not yet long enough to exclude the possibility of silicosis. The incidence of silicosis is not heavy.

HOUSING

European housing is generally of a high standard, although the housing of railway employees in some instances leaves much to be desired. Rhodesia Railways Limited, are gradually replacing inferior housing by new construction. In some cases also the housing of Government officials in outstations leaves much room for improvement and

some new construction was undertaken during the year. Generally speaking there is a shortage of European housing throughout the Territory due to the post-war scarcity of building materials and the shortage of European artisans.

It is in African housing in the urban areas however, that the major improvement is required and a good deal of work has been done in this connection, although available accommodation is still inadequate both in quality and quantity. In particular little provision is made in industrial areas for the housing of Native families. There is overcrowding, sanitation is deficient, water supply is often inadequate and cooking and washing facilities meagre. Local authorities made real efforts during the year to improve African housing in the locations and both the Mining Companies and the Railways undertook a good deal of new construction.

A Department of Local Government and African Housing was formed during the year and a million pounds was allocated to the Department for improvement of African accommodation. A minimum standard for married Africans has been approved by the Department, consisting of two rooms, a combined kitchen and store, a small verandah and wash house. Each house is to be built on a separate plot of not less than one-tenth of an acre, thus providing sufficient open space.

Owing to the large number of houses required, the extreme shortage of materials and the urgent necessity for additional quarters, some 2,500 temporary houses were built by Government or local authorities during 1946. The acute shortage of African housing has also made it impossible to clean up the squalid private locations and unauthorised squatters camps adjacent to many of the large towns of the Territory.

In some towns large African suburbs were built, including garden areas, stores, school, church and welfare centres, where Africans can live more in the atmosphere of a home than of a location. In the rural areas there is some improvement. Village housing consists normally of a round wattle and daub thatched hut, as owing to the shifting methods of agriculture, permanent houses are seldom built.

There is however, a gradual change taking place, which was accelerated during 1946 by the return of thousands of askari with more modern ideas, and many larger houses of sun-dried bricks are now to be seen.

SOCIAL WELFARE

A very considerable improvement in the provision of African Welfare Centres and in the appointment of Welfare Officers in the urban areas, both by industrial concerns and local authorities, has taken place during the last few years and particularly in 1946. The emphasis has been on recreational facilities, cinemas, wireless, sport and other forms of entertainment, and to some extent on adult education in the wider sense, through debating societies, lectures, sewing classes for women and similar activities. In the rural areas also, although no Welfare Officers have been appointed, facilities such as the above were provided during

the war at several centres of comparatively thick population. Even remote rural areas are now at least served by the Information Department Cinema Vans, bringing wireless, illustrated lectures, books and newspapers for sale, as well as the cinema.

There is no system of relief for the destitute and disabled such as is known in more advanced countries. The African social system is such that the duty of the family to look after its destitute or disabled members cannot lightly be ignored. In needy cases both amongst Africans and Europeans *ad hoc* compassionate grants are made. For Europeans an Old People's Home exists at Ndola. This is at present conducted by Government, but is about to be taken over by the Salvation Army.

There is no Probation Service in the Territory and no institution for the specialised treatment of Juvenile delinquents. Juvenile offenders are dealt with either by corporal punishment, imprisonment, fine or detention in a reformatory in South Africa. They may also be released on condition that they attend a Salvation Army school for the period of their sentence.

Chapter VIII: Legislation

During 1946, the Legislative Council passed thirty-four Ordinances. The majority of these were amending Ordinances designed to meet changing conditions, and, of the remainder, the more important are described below:

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIR SERVICES ORDINANCE, 1946

This Ordinance, in conjunction with similar legislation in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, set up a Central African Air Authority and a Central African Airways Corporation. The Authority will be responsible for licensing over the three Territories. The Corporation, which is on a non-profit making basis, furnishes an air service throughout the three Territories. Each Government subscribes (in proportion) to the £500,000 capital of the new Corporation.

EMERGENCY LAWS (TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE, 1946

The expiry of the United Kingdom Emergency Powers Defence Acts 1939 and 1940, which had by Order-in-Council been applied to the Territory, rendered it necessary for certain war-time Emergency Regulations specifically to be retained for the transitional period from war to peace. This Ordinance specified which Regulations were to be retained. The 31st December, 1947, was fixed as the date on which such retained Regulations were automatically to be revoked, subject to prior revocation by the Governor.

ARCHIVES ORDINANCE, 1946

A Central African Archives Service in Salisbury was established by this Ordinance, and by complementary legislation in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The object of such Service is to preserve all Government records, documents and other historical material.

FARMERS' LICENSING ORDINANCE, 1946

This Ordinance requires any farmer, other than an African or one whose gross annual receipts are less than £100, to be licensed. The maximum fee for such licence is £2. The receipt of such licences are to be paid to the Farmers Union, subject to certain political and financial safeguards. The object of the Ordinance is simply to enable an up-to-date register of farmers to be kept.

Chapter IX: Justice

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, by Subordinate Courts, and by Native Courts both of appeal and of first instance. These Courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and appeals lie from the Native Courts to the Subordinate Courts, from the Subordinate Courts to the High Court, and from the High Court to the Rhodesian Court of Appeal. All criminal cases tried by Subordinate Courts are liable to review by the High Court, and in certain of them the sentences passed by the Magistrate have to be confirmed by the High Court.

The law administered in the High Court and Subordinate Courts is basically English law, being the common law, statute law, and doctrines of equity in force in England on the 17th August, 1911 (where not at variance with subsequent local enactments), together with such later English statutes as have been applied to the Territory, certain Orders-in-Council, and the Northern Rhodesia Proclamations and Ordinances. For practice and procedure there are local High Court and Subordinate Court Rules: but subject to these the High Court and Subordinate Courts observe the practice and procedure for the time being in force in, respectively, the English High Court of Justice, and the English County Courts or Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. In cases in the High Court and Subordinate Courts where Africans are involved, and in all Native Courts, Native customary law is followed where it is not repugnant to justice or equity and not incompatible with the local enactments.

During the year 1946, 71 civil matters came before the High Court, including appeals from Subordinate Courts and Native Courts of Appeal in Barotseland. There were 12 petitions for divorce and 1 petition in

bankruptcy. The criminal cases brought in the High Court numbered 98, of which 49 involved charges of murder; there were also 37 criminal appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts. In one of the civil cases and six of the criminal cases there was an appeal to the Rhodesian Court of Appeal. On review 245 criminal cases from the Subordinate Courts came before the High Court.

NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE

In comparison with the large areas which have to be policed, the Force is small and highly centralised in the industrial areas. No less than 41 per cent of the total strength of the European and 47 per cent of the African Police are stationed in the Copperbelt. Throughout the length of the railway line from Livingstone to Ndola and a few settled areas such as Fort Jameson in the east, police stations are established in all the main towns, with a number of sub-stations in the smaller places staffed by African Police. Eight big stations are maintained, five of these being on the Copperbelt, the others are at Broken Hill, Lusaka and Livingstone. Smaller stations exist at Mazabuka, Choma, Fort Jameson and Mongu, with sub-stations and African Police Posts at Mulobezi, Pemba, Monze, Kafue, Chisamba, Kasama and Fort Rosebery. Whilst the work of the Force is mainly concentrated in the urban and settled parts of the Territory, frequent requests for assistance in the investigation of offences are received from outside districts and are dealt with as resources of staff permit.

The size of the Police Force precludes any real policing of the rural districts and vast areas of the country hardly ever see a policeman. Barotseland has an establishment of only one European and seventeen Africans for an area of 50,000 square miles with a population of 260,000. The Kapasu's (village policemen) of the Native Authorities and the District Messengers of the Boma District Administrative Headquarters, in effect, carry out police work which to some extent compensates for the lack of regular police. But regular policing of rural areas adjacent to international boundaries would assist in the diminution of crime. Many Africans, for example, along the Congo border lead a happy interstate existence evading retribution from both sides.

The Force is composed of 102 European and 793 African Police. Of the European strength 19 are gazetted officers belonging to the Unified Colonial Police Service with the remainder holding subordinate positions of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Police, from whose ranks Superior Officers have in the past been promoted.

African Police ranks range from African Inspector, Sergeant Major and Sergeant down to Constable, with provision for African Detectives. The standard of literacy of all African ranks has been steadily improved over the past years and to-day is at a comparatively high level.

The enforcement of the immigration law is undertaken by the Force,

all the European members of which are Immigration Officers, with a senior Police Officer appointed as Chief Immigration Officer.

During the past twelve years the growth of the Territory through the development of the Copper Mines has been so rapid that changes in its character directly affecting the work of Police have been quickly brought about. The sudden imposition of a high state of industrialisation on a proportion of the African population has created conditions of heavy responsibility for the Police Force, together with the difficulties that arise from the association of the European industrial community with this African population. Also the history of the Copperbelt area shows a record of industrial unrest, and numerous strikes calling for extra police vigilance have taken place.

With the greater weight of the Police concentrated in the industrial areas and confined to urban and settled localities, the organisation of a 24-hour beat system coupled with a judicious enforcement of Municipal and Township bye-laws goes far towards the prevention of serious crime. Criminal statistics repeatedly show that the control afforded by this type of regulation in healthy application tends towards a decrease of serious offences. With such statutory legislation aimed at the prevention of crime, a policy directed towards its use and enforcement is followed with satisfactory results. Supplementary to the beat duties carried out in towns, as much local patrolling as possible is undertaken, while in agricultural areas, settlers and traders are visited by extended patrols when opportunity permits.

Outbreaks of crimes such as burglary occasionally occur and it is the practice to concentrate supernumerary manpower to the area in question from all neighbouring stations. With energetic measures in the use of greater police power, such methods have proved favourable in bringing offenders to justice. The development over the past few years of a fingerprint and criminal record bureau has helped considerably in criminal investigation and preparation of cases for court.

Indiscriminate housebreaking in African compounds as a result of high costs and shortages of blankets, cooking utensils, food and clothing, has become far more frequent in past years. Action has been taken to make African residents of these places more conscious of the need for proper security of their living quarters.

Whilst the number of murders committed annually has remained fairly constant over past years averaging about 40, offences of violence generally have tended to decrease.

A very different picture arises in the case of offences relating to property. Burglary and housebreaking figures over the past seven years show that the number has steadily increased every year until to-day more than twice as many such offences are committed annually as in 1940 and the same applies to the various offences of theft. Emphasis may be given to this point by recording that 2,158 Africans and 82 Europeans were convicted in the Courts during 1946 for crimes of larceny and like offences. In 1946, 325 Europeans were convicted in the Courts for Penal Code offences and 1,214 statutory offences. The

number of cases dealt with by the Police during 1946 totalled 20,318 of which 6,111 were Penal Code offences and 14,207 offences against local law. The figures over the past seven years are given below:

	<i>Penal Code Offences</i>	<i>Statutory Law Offences</i>
1940	3,626	7,695
1941	4,504	9,404
1942	5,568	10,571
1943	5,754	9,823
1944	5,588	10,529
1945	5,378	10,408
1946	6,111	14,207

It is difficult to give definite reasons for this steady increase in crime but two probable causes may be mentioned. The war and its aftermath greatly curtailed the supply and increased the cost of normal necessities to Africans living in urban conditions; and there has been a slackening of moral standards. Indeed thieves have pleaded in Court that their offences were committed through straitened circumstances, and first offenders were numerous during these times. But probably the greatest single factor contributing to the rise in numbers of offences relating to property is the progressive increase in the African population living in the urban areas. There has been a noticeable tendency for Africans to drift into the larger towns and their environs and settle there without proper employment, living for the most part on the hospitality of their fellow tribesmen and on their own wits. This growing "loafer" element in the towns is responsible for a considerable amount of thieving. Juvenile crime tends to show an increase, particularly so during the past year in respect of Europeans.

NORTHERN RHODESIA PRISONS SERVICE

The Prisons Service is under the control of the Commissioner of Prisons with Headquarters at Livingstone. The authorised establishment for 1946 was 11 European Officers and 426 African Warders, Clerks and Artisans. This was an increase of two European Prison Officers and 60 Warders and 6 Clerks and Artisans over the establishment for the previous year.

There are six Central Prisons, one in each Province, and 30 Local District Prisons, one at each District Headquarters. The Central Prisons are staffed by Prison Warders, and all but two are under the control of European Officers of the Prison Service. The remaining two are controlled by Officers of the Provincial Administration as *ex-officio* Prison Superintendents.

Of the 30 Local Prisons, 5 are staffed by Prison Warders, but the Prison Superintendents of 4 are Officers of the Northern Rhodesia Police, while the fifth is under the control of a European Prison Officer. These five local prisons are situated in the Copperbelt area.

The 25 Local District Prisons are staffed by District Messengers of the Provincial Administration, and the District Commissioner is Prison Superintendent in each case. These District Messengers are paid, rationed and clothed by the Prison Service. The average number of Messengers employed at each District Prison is three, which does not warrant these duties being taken over by the regular Prison Staff.

All African prisoners with sentences in excess of six months are transferred to Central Prisons to serve their sentences. European prisoners are confined only in the Central Prisons at Livingstone and Broken Hill. Any European prisoners with long sentences are usually transferred to Salisbury Central Prison in Southern Rhodesia, by arrangement with the Southern Rhodesia Government.

Long sentence African prisoners are as far as possible taught trades in the Industries sections of the Central Prisons. Each such prison has a large garden or farm attached to it and market gardening is taught to the many rural natives who will be most likely to benefit thereby. The main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat-making and shoe repairing. African Artisan Instructors are employed to teach the various trades.

In addition to the Central and Local Prisons mentioned above, two Prison Camps were in use during 1946, at Ndola and Lusaka. These camps consist of Native huts and are surrounded by barbed-wire fences. There is little security within the camp, but so far no escapes have occurred from the camps themselves. The object of these camps is to establish a measure of segregation for the first offenders and petty offenders. It is hoped to extend these camps to other localities in the future.

A Prisoners' Aid Society was formed in 1946. It is an unofficial body, but has received an assurance that its activities will have the support and encouragement of the Government.

Chapter X: Public Utilities

In the main towns of the Territory the supply of electricity and water is either in the hands of the Municipality (as at Ndola and Livingstone), the Mining Companies (as on the Copperbelt towns and at Broken Hill), or the Government (as at Lusaka). Smaller townships rely on bore-holes for water supply and have individually-owned lighting plants at hotels, hospitals, railway stations, etc.

The supply of electricity and water, except in the mining towns, has begun to fall short of requirements as a result of increased population and new industrial developments since the war and the difficulty of obtaining new and increased plant for the water and electricity undertakings.

In the mining towns, green lawns and attractive flower gardens denote the presence of unlimited water pumped out of the mines, and a blaze of light is accounted for by the fact that lighting is an almost negligible

drain of power upon supplies which have to supply enormous industrial current. In the mine townships electricity and water are provided free; in the adjacent Government townships, which the mines supply, standard charges are made.

Except at Livingstone, where the water is pumped from the Zambezi River, water is excessively hard. It is reasonably pure, but is always chlorinated.

On the Copperbelt electricity is generated from steam turbines. Broken Hill is supplied by hydro-electric power stations from the Mulungushi Falls and the Lunsenfwa River. Livingstone has harnessed water from the Zambezi led by canal to one of the great Zambezi gorges. Steam and diesel engines produce Lusaka's electricity.

Chapter XI: Communications

ROADS

During 1946 the programme of major improvement of main roads was continued, and considerable improvements to other roads were effected during the course of normal maintenance operations.

All main roads are now being brought up to a standard type, having a width of 40 ft. between side ditches and a central built-up carriage-way of 24 ft. width.

Main road traffic census figures kept during the year show the average daily traffic rate as varying from three vehicles a day in the country districts to 145 a day on the Copperbelt. Preparations for the completion of the bituminous surfacing of the Copperbelt roads were made, and some tarmac surfacing of streets in the larger towns was completed.

A new direct road from railhead at Mufulira on the Copperbelt to Fort Rosebery in the Northern Province was constructed. Delay in the delivery of the tug and pontoon required for the crossing of the Luapula River made it impossible to open this road during 1946, but the road will be in service in 1947.

AIR

The Central African Airways Corporation was formed in 1946 under the chairmanship of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Meredith, long distinguished in South African and Rhodesian air history. The Corporation, which holds a virtual monopoly over the main internal routes of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is effectively nationalised, since its capital is provided by the three Governments. Vikings and Doves are already coming into operation. New services to Fort Jameson, Barotseland, Abercorn (near Lake Tanganyika) have been started in Northern Rhodesia, and many others in Southern Rhodesia.

The Northern Rhodesia Government hired its first State aircraft, a D.H. "Dragon", and has ordered three Doves. Delivery of a hospital aircraft is awaited.

Flying Clubs have started up again. Charter companies began with types of aircraft ranging from Dakotas to Piper Cubs. Airfields are being extended and work has begun on an airport at Livingstone, close to the Victoria Falls, to take aircraft up to 150,000 lbs. all-up weight. The construction of new landing grounds at Kalabo and Sesheke were commenced during the year.

The greatly increased and increasing air services, with the activities of charter aircraft bringing out settlers and families from the United Kingdom, have rather run ahead of the ground facilities.

A Secretary for Civil Aviation for Northern Rhodesia was appointed last December.

The country's needs in airfield staff, housing and equipment in terminal buildings, extensions to airfields, and telecommunications have been reviewed, and plans are in hand to meet these needs.

BROADCASTING

Mr. W. E. C. Varley, the B.B.C. Engineer appointed by the Colonial Office to undertake a survey of, and to advise on broadcasting in the East and Central African territories, visited Northern Rhodesia at the beginning of the year. For the first time the Information Department, which controls broadcasting, had the benefit of expert technical advice upon the broadcasting organisation. That advice and Mr. Varley's subsequent report have been of the utmost value.

1946 has, in effect, been a year of preparation towards the achievement of an efficient broadcasting system based on the plans laid by Mr. Varley.

The shortage of trained staff and adequate technical equipment, test gear and even essential tools which have been impossible to obtain, have been heavy handicaps, but in spite of these, considerable progress was made. Mr. Varley effected some immediate improvement in reception. Still further improvement followed with the installation of a 2kW Marconi transmitter, and of new masts and aerials. These installations could not have been completed without the co-operation of the Southern Rhodesia Postmaster General who lent the services of two of his radio engineers. Reports from nearly every part of the country, after this installation was completed, showed that reception on one or other of the wavelengths used was reasonably good. Some of the necessary equipment is now coming forward for installation in 1947.

Staff shortage has limited transmissions, but judging from correspondence received the programmes are generally popular.

The problem of greatest concern has been the provision of adequate listening facilities for Africans, in addition to those already provided, viz. about 150 receivers placed at various centres of thick population in the industrial and rural areas. Uncompleted investigations were carried out during the year with a view to the mass production in South Africa of cheap receivers for purchase by Africans.

The Central African Council recommended in 1945 that all African broadcasting for the three Territories should be conducted by the Information Department from Lusaka, and that all European broadcasting should be conducted by the Southern Rhodesia Broadcasting Service from Salisbury. During 1946 plans and estimates to implement this scheme were prepared and an application was drawn up for the allocation of funds under the C.D. & W. Act for Northern Rhodesia's and Nyasaland's share in this project.

The existing Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Service has been steadily preparing the ground for its new responsibilities.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Owing to the shortage of material there was little development in or extension to telecommunications during 1946. It is estimated however that postal transactions increased by 10 per cent over the 1945 turnover.

Acute staff shortage made it impossible to set up a number of sub post-offices which are needed in the larger industrial compounds and at a few small European settlements. Rural postal services conducted by Native Authorities were, however, increased, and a new Post Office for Africans was opened in one of the largest locations on the Copper Mines.

Chapter XII: General

A number of new or comparatively new activities have been undertaken in the Protectorate since the last Report was published which have made considerable advances during 1946, the first year of peace.

LOCUST CONTROL

The International Red Locust Control organisation, staffed by British and Belgian officials, established its headquarters at Abercorn and a building programme of offices, laboratory and housing was begun during the year. Abercorn, midway between Lake Mweru in Northern Rhodesia and Lake Rukwa in Tanganyika, the two breeding places of the Red Locust, and a centre of wireless communication and roads, has proved itself to be the obvious centre for anti-locust operations.

It was from Abercorn that the campaign in the Lake Rukwa area was conducted, a campaign which was brought to a successful conclusion in May, 1946. Using arsenic bait, the team of European experts, with an African Labour Force of some two thousand, destroyed the great locust swarms forming in the Rukwa Valley, which if they had migrated south would have devastated the crops of the Rhodesias and South Africa.

GAME AND FISHERIES

The Game and Tsetse Control Department, dealt, during the year, with pests of a different kind. References are made elsewhere in the Report to campaigns carried on against the tsetse fly. Vermin destruction

or control engaged much of the attention of the Game Rangers with their African assistants. Elephant, buffalo, baboons and bush-pigs are great destroyers of crops. Wild dogs and other carnivora are the stock-owners' chief enemy. Elephant can be controlled with little killing. From the shooting of a leader of a marauding herd, the rest will learn and keep clear, at any rate for a time, of the cultivated areas. Buffalo, which have increased considerably during the war years, required more destruction to be kept away as far as possible from inhabited areas. Wild dogs, bush pigs and baboons were shot out wherever found in farming areas.

As against game control or destruction of certain species, conservation of most species is the task of the department. With the end of the war an increase in hunting activities naturally resulted, and a number of "Controlled Areas" covering most of the game haunts of the Territory were established. Hunting in these areas by persons not resident in them is prohibited or controlled.

Experiments in fish farming were continued during the year. The fishing licence system already operating in some districts was extended, with the co-operation of the Native Authorities, to other fisheries, thus ensuring that the local residents get the benefit of the fisheries and also that the size of nets is regulated to prevent the destruction of small fry.

THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

In 1946 this department was established as a permanent department of Government, after a long and difficult period of reorganisation and re-orientation of work from war to peace objectives. Qualified specialist staff and adequate technical equipment have still to be obtained before the department can perform its duties with full efficiency, using principally the media of the press, the cinema and the broadcast. These duties are:

- (a) To disseminate information concerning the Territory, outside its own borders and particularly in the United Kingdom, as part of the Empire-wide task of promoting knowledge and understanding in each part of the Empire of every other part. It is also the duty of the department to provide accurate information concerning policy and affairs of the Territory for use in foreign countries, so as to counter misinterpretation of British Colonial policy and activities.
- (b) To keep all sections of the public of Northern Rhodesia informed of the policy and activities of their Government.
- (c) To keep the population of the Territory informed of His Majesty's Government's colonial policy and to assist in the presentation of the British way of life and of major developments in the United Kingdom to the people of this country.
- (d) To assist in development campaigns and mass adult education of the African and in Mass Literacy.
- (e) To foster the expansion of the tourist industry.

Much of the Director's time was taken up with reorganisation and planning and with the preparation of schemes for the Central African Council and for submission to the Secretary of State in connection with the pending establishment of the Central African Broadcasting Service and the Central African Film Production Unit.

Development of the department's work nevertheless continued on a comparatively extensive scale. The Press Section expanded; some 319 communiques being issued to a distribution list of 18 newspapers and agencies in Africa and overseas. A number of feature articles were published in African and British newspapers. The circulation of the African newspaper *Mutende* rose to 20,000, and advertisements, discontinued during the war were resumed.

The Photographic Section obtained some additional equipment and provided a number of photographs for the European press in Africa and abroad, for the African newspapers of South Central Africa and for records required by other Government departments. Nineteen strip-film projectors for lecturing were placed at suitable centres of African population and the Photographic Section commenced production of strip-films on local affairs.

In the Film Section, 150 more films were acquired for the library, and five short films were locally produced. Three more mobile cinemas (making a total of four) were put into service, a mobile cinema-boat commenced operations on Lake Bangweulu, and construction was begun on another for service on the Zambezi River. Assistance was given in the establishment of several fixed point African cinemas in the Territory. Experiments were carried out using the mobile cinemas as "demonstration units" in conjunction with the African broadcasts and African press, in preparation for the assistance which this department hopes to give in Mass Education when the territorial development plans are ready to be put into execution.

With the addition to the skeleton broadcasting staff of an Engineer from the B.B.C. a great improvement in reception was effected, but much difficult work remains to be done on both the technical and production sides, and particularly in the provision of more listening facilities for Africans.

A notably successful "Food for Britain" campaign was conducted during the year.

RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute was founded in 1938 to plan and conduct social research in British Central Africa.

The Institute is under the control of a Board of Trustees of which the Governor of Northern Rhodesia is President, and is maintained by annual donations from the British South Africa Company, the Beit Trust, the Rhodes Trust, the Rhodesia Railways, the Northern Rhodesia Government and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as well as from Northern Rhodesia copper-mining companies.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, which is a centre of information on African problems, saw considerable expansion of its research work with the appointment of new staff in 1946.

The Beit Railway Trust generously established a Beit Research Fellowship attached to the Institute to initiate modern social anthropological research in Southern Rhodesia. The Fellow appointed is conducting a study of native reserves east and south of Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia.

A large scheme of sociological research in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, provided for three sociologists, and one economist who has yet to be appointed. Two of the sociologists began work in Northern Rhodesia and the third in Nyasaland on the study of various native tribes.

In 1945 the Director of the Institute made a survey of the Mazabuka Tonga area with a team of Government Agriculturists. The result of this survey is to appear as a Rhodes-Livingstone Paper *Land Holding and Land Usage among the Plateau Tonga*.

In 1946 the Director and his staff also made a brief study of the Lamba resettlement area near Ndola.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

THE Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and $33^{\circ} 33'$ E. and between the latitudes $8^{\circ} 15'$ S. and 18° S. Its area is 290,323 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

Its neighbouring territories are Angola (Portuguese West Africa) on the west, the Belgian Congo on the north and north-west, Tanganyika Territory on the north-east, Nyasaland on the east, Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia on the south-east and south and the Caprivi Strip of South-West Africa on the south. The Zambezi River forms the boundary of Northern Rhodesia on the south for about 520 miles, separating it from the Caprivi Strip and Southern Rhodesia; whilst the Luapula River forms another natural boundary between the Protectorate and the Belgian Congo, along the northern edge of the Congo Pedicle and north as far as Lake Mweru, for a distance of about 300 miles. The remaining boundaries follow watersheds and occasional streams or are marked by beacons across land areas.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the level of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains, which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

On the whole the Territory is well wooded, even the crests of the highest hills bearing trees and orchard-like bush. Hundreds of square miles of country lie under tall grass along the Kafue in an area known as the Kafue Flats, in the Barotse Plains near the Zambezi and also cover a large area south of Lake Bangweulu. These open grassy spaces for the most part contain swamps in which the water level fluctuates with the rainy seasons. The southern and central districts comprise areas where sparse bush alternates with grass lands in which farming and ranching have developed.

A glance at a large-scale map suggests that the Territory is well watered, but many of the smaller rivers shown have a seasonal flow and dry up after the rains. The larger rivers, the Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, the Chambeshi and the Luapula, together with their larger tributaries, have an all-year-round flow. The three great lakes of Northern Rhodesia are Lake Bangweulu on the northern districts and

Lakes Mweru and Tanganyika on the northern boundaries. Lake Bangweulu and the Swamps at its southern end cover an area of about 3,800 square miles, and there are a number of other much smaller lakes such as Lake Young in the Mpika district, Lake Chila near Abercorn, Lake Chirengwa near Ndola and Lusiwasi lake (or Lake Moir) off the Great North Road to the north of Serenje. Northern Rhodesia has the greatest waterfall in the world, the Victoria Falls, on its southern boundary and the highest waterfall in Africa, Kalambo Falls, 704 feet, on its northern border.

CLIMATE

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

The year may be conveniently divided into the rainy season, the winter months and the hot season. The rains occur between November and April and are copious while they last, varying from an average of 25 to 30 inches a year in the South to over 50 inches a year in the North. For the most part the rains fall in a series of thunderstorms and showers with only rare periods of continuous rain over several days. Even during the rains a fair amount of sunshine is recorded.

During the winter months—May to August—fair, cool weather with a moderate breeze is the general rule. Night temperatures are low, and ground frost occurs quite frequently in sheltered valleys. Day temperatures are comfortably warm, except on occasional grey cloudy days.

The hot season is short, the months of October and November being the hottest, when day temperatures go up to 80 to 100 degrees, depending upon locality. Towards the end of the hot season night temperatures tend to rise and there is a generally oppressive feeling in the air which is only relieved by the advent of the rains.

The following table gives the average minimum and maximum temperatures and dewpoints at six stations of varying altitudes for three representative months.

	January			July			October		
	Max. Temp. °F.	Min. Temp. °F.	Dew- point °F.	Max. Temp. °F.	Min. Temp. °F.	Dew- point °F.	Max. Temp. °F.	Min. Temp. °F.	Dew- point °F.
Abercorn, 5,454 ft.	76	59	60	77	51	47	84	60	51
Kasama, 4,544 ft.	79	61	63	76	50	48	88	62	50
Lusaka, 4,191 ft.	78	63	64	73	50	44	88	64	49
Fort Jameson, 3,756 ft.	81	65	64	77	53	49	90	67	54
Livingstone, 3,161 ft.	84	66	66	79	45	42	95	67	52
Luangwa Bridge, 1,324 ft.	89	72	72	85	54	51	101	74	57

Chapter II: History

Relics of pre-historic man have been found in Northern Rhodesia, in particular the skull of *Homo rhodesiensis* in the Broken Hill Mine, and Stone Age cultures around the Victoria Falls. At a rough estimate they suggest human occupation at anything between 20,000 and 50,000 years ago though an exhaustive examination of all possible areas has yet to be undertaken. The early history of Northern Rhodesia is fragmentary and can only be gleaned from tribal histories, which are subject to doubt, since they are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and from the accounts of the few explorers who penetrated the "Dark Continent" from the East and West Coasts.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June, 1798, left Tete for the North. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, 12 officers and 50 men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia was taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early nineteenth century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Lunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiyamvo, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not until 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the Natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present Native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than A.D. 1700. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Subia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into 73 different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa, and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Rozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje, and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala, and Lunda, sections of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There some 30 different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every Native in the country. Nyanja is in use as the official language of the police and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the nineteenth century were the Arabs from the North, the Ngoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kilolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the South through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia, and the Lozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

The duration of the Kololo kingdom was short, lasting between 20 and 30 years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Lozi rebelled and massacred the Kololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Kololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambezi. The Lozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom, by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Nkoya, the Lovale, and the Toka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole Territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1892 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding

year more Arab settlements on the lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country. The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899, the whole Territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North Western Rhodesia Order-in-Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis. It was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order-in-Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two Territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the Territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

In the years that followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start, with the Bwana M'kubwa crash, one of the biggest mining fiascos in African history, was prelude to a brilliant future. The Territory's four big mines at Luanshya, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga came into production shortly after Bwana M'kubwa collapsed in 1930. These four mines have altered the entire economic outlook of the Territory. A country whose progress rested on an annual revenue of about half a million pounds, in a few years was netting three million and more annually, and building up reserve funds of several million pounds. It is largely upon copper that the new schools, hospitals, roads and other recent witnesses to increasing prosperity are founded.

Chapter III: Administration

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Administration of the Territory is defined by Orders-in-Council promulgated by His Majesty's Government, and is subject in matters of major importance to the overriding authority of the Crown. Thus for example, all legislation is subject to the veto of the Crown, and the most important proposals are submitted to the Secretary of State for previous

consideration. Annual Estimates must be approved by the Secretary of State and loans must be similarly approved. Executive authority is vested in the Governor-in-Council; the use of that authority being defined in orders and rules of practice laid down by the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council, which now has an unofficial majority, consists of the Governor as President, 9 official members, and 13 unofficial members of whom 8 are elected and 5 nominated by the Governor. Three of the latter are nominated to represent African interests. Approaching changes to the constitution of this body have been referred to earlier in this Report. It is this Council which, subject ultimately to the Crown, makes laws and guides policy.

Executive Council puts those laws and that policy into practice through the agency of the service departments both African and European. Executive Council consists of the Governor with 5 official and 3 unofficial members.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The system of Indirect Rule is in force, under which Native Authorities with their own Treasuries are constituted with powers defined by statute, such powers varying with the class of Native Authority, whether Superior or Subordinate. The Native Authorities can make orders, subject to the veto of the Provincial Commissioner, and in the case of Subordinate Native Authorities, to approval by a Superior Native Authority, which have the force of Regulations under the law. Such orders are made on minor matters affecting the welfare of the area concerned, markets, agriculture, forestry, game conservation and so on. The Native Authorities can also make Rules, subject to the approval of the Governor, such rules constituting more important local legislation for the peace, good order and welfare of the people of the area concerned, and including the levying of local rates and fees. Recently some Native Authorities levied rates for such objects as education and the upkeep of roads.

Local Administration in the European settled areas is conducted by Municipalities or Town Management Boards. There are only two Municipalities, at Ndola and Livingstone. The Municipalities or Boards can levy rates, make regulations concerning health, sanitation, roads and a variety of other local matters, but are subject to a general supervision by the Central Government including the necessity for approval of their Annual Estimates.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Courts administering justice are the High Court, the Subordinate Courts, and the Native Courts. The High Court has approximately the same jurisdiction and powers as the High Court of Justice in England. The Registrar of the High Court is also the Registrar of Companies, of

Patents and Trade Marks, and of Co-operative Societies, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and Sheriff, for the Territory.

The Subordinate Courts are of four classes, Class 1 Courts being those of the Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates, Class 2 Courts those of the District Commissioners, Class 3 Courts those of District Officers not in charge of a district, and Class 4 those of cadets in the Provincial Administration. All these Subordinate Courts exercise criminal jurisdiction: Class 1 and Class 2 Courts can try all criminal offences, though they require the High Court's permission to try treason or murder: Class 3 and Class 4 Courts have restricted jurisdiction; but in all cases there is a limit, varying according to the class of the Court, to the sentence which can be imposed without the confirmation of the High Court being required. Subordinate Courts, except Class 4 Courts, have civil jurisdiction, limited according to the amount involved. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from the Subordinate Courts Class 1 and Class 2 to the High Court, and from the lower Subordinate Courts to the Provincial Commissioner's Court. All criminal cases tried in the Subordinate Courts are liable to review by the High Court.

The Native Courts are set up in accordance with native law and custom and recognised by warrant of the Governor. The powers and jurisdiction of the Court are set out in its warrant. Native Courts of Appeal may also be recognised. Except in Barotseland, in areas where there is a Native Court of Appeal, appeals from the Native Courts of first instance lie to that Court, and from that to the local District Officer's Court. Where there is no Native Court of Appeal they lie direct to the local District Officer's Court. In Barotseland, appeals lie to one or more Native Courts of Appeal, and thence to the Provincial Commissioner's Court in criminal cases and to the High Court in civil cases; if there is no Native Court of Appeal they lie direct to those Courts.

Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia have established a joint Rhodesian Court of Appeal, in which Nyasaland may join if and when it so wishes. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from the High Court of the Territory to this Rhodesian Court of Appeal. In civil cases an ultimate appeal lies in certain cases to the Privy Council.

Chapter IV: Weights and Measures

English standard of weights and measures are in force in the Territory.

An Inspector of Weights and Measures was appointed in August, 1946, who also acts as an Inspector under the Price Control Regulations and is temporarily allocated to the staff of the Price Control Department.

Chapter V: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following is a list of the European newspapers published in the Territory. No periodicals are published in Northern Rhodesia:

- (a) *The Livingstone Mail*, Box 97, Livingstone.
- (b) *The Northern Rhodesia Advertiser*, Box 208, Ndola.
- (c) *The Northern News*, Ndola.

The most widely read paper in Northern Rhodesia is not published in the Territory. It is the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, Box 585, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

An African newspaper is published in the Territory by the Information Department of the Government. It is *Mutende*, Box 210, Lusaka.

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- The Lands of the Cazembe.* Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions. By Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London. 1873.)
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- On the Threshold of Central Africa.* By F. Coillard. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1897. 15s.) Contains an account of the social and political status of the Natives.
- Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa.* By A. St. H. Gibbons. Methuen & Co. London. 1898. 15s.) Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambezi, and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika.
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British South Africa Company's Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia.

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NOTE: The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, are agents for the sale of publications issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government.

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Laws of Northern Rhodesia, 1930, Parts I and II. Complete Main Legislation up to June, 1930. (42s. Postage, 3s.)

Laws of Northern Rhodesia, 1934, Parts III and IV. Complete Subsidiary Legislation up to 1st January, 1934. (42s. Postage, 3s.)

Supplement to the Laws of Northern Rhodesia, 1946. (Ordinances enacted between the 1st July, 1930, and 31st December, 1945, and Subsidiary Legislation published since the 31st December, 1933, and in force on the 31st December, 1945. In 2 volumes. 21s.)

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Agricultural Survey Commission Report, 1930-32. (7s. 6d.)

Further Memorandum on the Economics of the Cattle Industry in Northern Rhodesia. (1s.)

Report on the Marketing of Northern Rhodesia Tobacco in Great Britain. (6d.)

Report on Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems of North-Western Rhodesia. (15s.)

Blue Book. (Not published from 1939 to 1944. 10s. 6d. Postage, 1s.)

Report of the Northern Rhodesia Police Commission of Inquiry, 1947. (7s. 6d.)

Report of the Commission appointed to Inquire into the Administration and Finance of Native Locations in Urban Areas. (2s.)

Statement by the Northern Rhodesia Government and Report by the Land Commission on the Area acquired by Government from the North Charterland and Exploration Company. (1s.)

Report on an Investigation into Dust and Ventilation Conditions in the Copper Mines and the Broken Hill Mine in Northern Rhodesia with particular reference to Silicosis. By J. de V. Lambrechts, M.Sc. (Eng.) (2s. 6d.)

Report of the Committee on Further Secondary Education for European Children. (6d.)

Report of Investigation into the Strike amongst African Employees of the Rhodesia Railways. (1s.)

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NOTE: Various maps of Northern Rhodesia can be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Livingstone.

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OVERSEA EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT
AND RESEARCH IN TROPICAL
AND SUBTROPICAL AREAS

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